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Press & Tribune.

CHICAGO.

Reaction in the Grain Market.

Quite a reaction took place in Breadstuffs yesterday. Under unusually light receipts, liberal shipments, and a good speculative and shipping demand, Corn advanced 8c per bushel—closing at 65c for No. 1 in store—an improvement of 12c since Monday last, when it sank as low as 53c. Wheat also shared in the buoyancy. At one time, sales of Standard Spring were made at 54c in store—advancing to 56c before the close—an improvement of 4c since Tuesday—and 5@7c since Monday.

Meanwhile, however, there is no visible improvement in Corn in New York or Buffalo and but a slight advance in Wheat.

No Third Ticket in Ohio.

The Mass Convention of "Conservative Voters" which met in Cincinnati on Tuesday last, after a long session and much discussion, resolved by a large majority not to nominate a State ticket. The *Commercial* of yesterday says:

The third party movement in this State, designed to be operative in the pending campaign, died yesterday at Smith & Nixon's Hall. It died like the pig that lived in clover, "all over." The Opposition politicians of various parts of the State, who have been alarmed by the formidable "disaffection in Hamilton county," will now, we hope, rest comfortable in their beds at night, and go cheerfully about their business by daylight.

From Washington.

[Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, July 26.

More Custom House removals are to be made on the first of August. Experience proves that the Opposition asserted last winter, but which the friends of the Administration denied, that the force for collecting the revenue is entirely too large, and stands in the way of business.

The President stated openly and emphatically before his departure, that He Cook's defense was satisfactory, and that he should not be removed.

Subscriptions, professedly voluntary, but really compulsory, for the Pittsburg *Post*, were taken up in the Departments since Buchanan's nomination by that sheet, thus trenching on the ground of the *Constitution*.

The Cabinet had another conference to-day on the Mexican project. An answer will be given to the President's return, and that negatively.

Col. Selden, Marshal of the District here, is lying seriously ill.

Another Ballon Voyage.

The St. Louis *Republican* publishes a letter from Mr. Wise, the aronaut, in which he says:

"My intention is, if I can make the necessary arrangements, to sail from St. Louis eastward, to some city in that latitude, or north of that line, say Terre Haute, Indianapolis or Lafayette; there descend, and if necessary, replenish with a fresh supply of gas, and resume my flight further eastward, and repeat again the inflation. This will show the practicability of stopping and supplying on the way. It will also show that we can sail any latitude alone if we choose, by holding up for the night."

FOREIGN NEWS.

THE SUSPENSION OF ARMS.

HOW RECEIVED IN LOMBARDY.

The Milanese in Wrath and Despair—Melancholy Prognostications—The Italians Betrayed—Hostile Preparations of Napoleon III. and resolved upon as far back as July 24.

[From the N. Y. Times Correspondent.]

MILAN, Friday, July 8, 1859.

This Milanese are beside themselves with rage, sorrow and astonishment. An armistice! The word is full of shame and bitterness to a Lombard! Eleven years ago the armistice of Salasco gave Milan back to Austria—what will this do? Every one is too much excited to reason or to think; the suddenness! just as the Mincio is crossed, just as the fortresses of Peschiera and Peschiera invested! Austria disorganized and broken—why? To benefit whom? Not the honor of France; not the independence of Italy—but Austria can profit by it, these excited youths exclaim. I pity them from my soul. You will reason calmly, see the good to be gained, the strife to be avoided—they remember the hideous past, and in the shock of the present sorrow see no hope for the future. If the news was never to me I should feel as they do now; but not, of course, know of the actual armistice, but I know that no more fighting would be done for some time, which comes to pretty much the same thing. One only ray of hope seems to dawn. Garibaldi, they say, will defy the terms; the French Emperor has made them; he owns it in his own nascent way; our fate has not hand in this affair. Garibaldi defied the armistice of Salasco, he will defy this also.

They are mistaken. Garibaldi will await the result, and not give the Emperor the chance of saying, I should have kept my word, but you rendered it impossible. So will all wait till the first wrath is over. At the present moment they read *peace for armistice*. I don't believe it. I believe that Louis Napoleon chooses to show Victor Emanuel and Italy what he is—the absolute master, and I believe, too, that Russia is taking fright at the revolutionary spirit shown in Hungary; that the clergy in France are on his fellow-men. It was ever urged upon England, by the envoys of the Roi, on Government in 1849, to make their influences felt; "we his cannot be idle in general terms. But the project is in any way intended to strengthen the power of that reactionary clerical party which has reigned supreme in Rome for ten years past, and has governed it to the faith that the world was weary of "modernized systems," then the day of the "settlement" of Italy is blood and flame is merely adjourned; and Napoleon III. while he carries back from his unparalleled campaign the double fame and double force of military genius and civil moderation, will leave behind him a greater work than he has attempted, to be done by others coming after him, and brighter glory than any he has won, to be the guerdon of that work.

Turin Taken by Surprise—How Interpreted by the Belgian Press—Official Statement of the Monitear.

THE NEWS AT TURIN.

A Turin letter, of July 8, expresses great surprise, not unmingled with apprehension, at the sudden suspension of arms, which it describes as a *coup de theatre*. The Sardinian Government had not the least idea that any such arrangement was in contemplation. The correspondent, however, feels satisfaction in stating that England, which under Lord Derby's Government was not very favorably disposed towards Piedmont, has lately shown a much better feeling. He observes very truly that when the question of the reconstruction of Italy comes to be settled, England must necessarily desire to see Piedmont as strong and independent as possible; "by supporting us in a Congress, England would regain in Italy some of the influence which she has lately lost."

THE MOTIVES OF NAPOLEON III.

The following extract from a correspondence in the *Independence Belge* is interesting.

In high official spheres a pacific solution is very generally believed in, if the Emperor of Austria will, in a spirit of conciliation, second Napoleon III. in his endeavors to reconcile the phrase in his manifesto, "free to the Adriatic," with the position yet maintained by the Austrian army in the Lombardo-Venetian territory, and with the treaty rights of the house of Hapsburg in that part of Italy. People belonging to the *entourage* of the Emperor and Empress say in private conversation that Napoleon III declares to give to Europe a new proof of his moderation. They add that the Emperor, amidst all the excitement of the great task which he has undertaken, deeply feels the cruel losses which are involved in war carried on with all the appliances of modern science, and that after Magenta and Solferino the sight of so many brave men laid low for his cause, produced a great effect upon that sincerely traied mind which is so calm on the surface, and apparently so cold. They have reason to believe that the feelings of the Emperor with his ally have not always been unmingled with disappointment, and that he is annoyed by the attitude of certain groups of parties in Italy. Judging from the solicitude which the Emperor has always displayed for the head of the church, they infer that he must regret the complications of the present situation of Rome. Under the influence of these various impressions, and considering that after his rapid and brilliant success, the result of the struggle, if it were to be prolonged, could only be a question of time, and the sacrifice of a certain number of lives, the Emperor thinks he may now propose a truce, with the object of seeing whether the Italian question may not be more humanely solved by discussion than by the sword. The *Patrie* was mistaken when it affirmed that the Emperor of Austria proposed the suspension of hostilities. The initiative was taken by Napoleon III., who sent the first overtures by Gen. d'Urban's son, after a conversation which he had with this young officer on the subject of an exchange of prisoners.

Comments on the Armistice.

[From the London Times, 11th.]

There are reasons to grasp upon the surface why the Emperor of the French should desire to close the first chapter of his military career. The campaign is complete and unchecked in its success. The Austrians had invaded the territory of his ally. Louis Napoleon has chased them out, and has retaliated their invasion. The Germans had declared throughout all their non-official organs that they would come to Austria's assistance immediately the French crossed the Mincio. Louis Napoleon struck a great blow, and then passed the Mincio and Oglio with tranquility. He has done all that he desired. He has shown Austria that she is at his mercy, and Prussia that he is very far from fearing her. Much more than this; he has sent Austrian standards to Paris, and has gained victories at the head of a French army.

In all his previous history he never could be quite sure of the soldiery, for he had not shown himself a soldier; now he is safe in this respect. What more natural than that the Emperor should desire to go back to Paris, and wear his laurels while they are yet green? Surely this is better than risking a reverse in that ill-famed Quadrilateral! A thousand things might happen. The pestilent marshes of the Mincio are rife in Autumn fevers, and one of these might prove fatal to him a battle. Why should he wait to break his teeth against those solid stone walls? He has taken his fox to earth, and he cannot dig him out, almost without a check; it is scarcely worth his while to stay and dig him out. So thinks the Emperor. He learns that crusty old earth-stopper, Marshal Vaillant, on the watch, and, with a whoop to his hounds, he turns his horse's head, and is off home to Paris.

To Francis Joseph it must have come like water to a wounded soldier. It came at a moment when he had no longer any confidence in his army, and when his army had no longer any confidence in him. He could not sue for peace and hold his throne; but a truce is a different thing. Truces are merely military arrangements, which are sometimes followed by a renewal of war, as they were in 1815 and 1849, when they served as a point to mark the change of Austrian defense to Austrian victories. A truce was salvation to Francis Joseph. He accepted it with a coyness that ill masked his delight, and with an alacrity of which sidewalk improvements, a single stone extending the entire width of the walk, and being from thirty to forty inches or more in width. They may safely challenge any other article for like use in the country, and three miles of such sidewalk in a single season is worth noting and worth having.

PROGRESS OF THE NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.—The Watertown *Democrat* of the 21st says:—"Two large and efficient parties of men are now organized and actively engaged in laying track on the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad; one starting from this city, and rapidly advancing towards the La Crosse Junction, and the other as rapidly coming from the Junction towards this city. For the first time, the iron horse passed through and beyond the northern limits of this city yesterday, and it is interesting to witness the speed with which the rails are being put down, how fast a way is being prepared for the flying locomotive. The days are few and numbered, when this seventeen mile link shall be supplied, which is to make perfect our railroad connection with the north. The grading on the southern section is progressing with equal and unabated vigor."

New York Bank Statement.

[From the N. Y. Tribune 26th.]

The Bank returns, which we annex in detail, show a further decrease in specie and in loans, and quite a large decrease in the specie line, which was probably made up on a declining average. The decrease is hardly keeping pace with the diminution of specie and the reduction in net deposits; and in this point of view, the statement seems less conservative and satisfactory than for several weeks past. The specie shipments of Saturday were not included in the returns, but this loss will perhaps be partly neutralized by the California gold now on the way and nearly due.

The following is a comparative statement of the condition of the New York City Banks for the weeks ending July 16 and July 23:

	July 16.	July 23.	
Loans	$130,406,678	$129,984,100	Dec.....$421,678
Specie	31,240,276	31,176,902	Dec.....1,063,374
Circulation	4,891,611	4,719,425	Dec.....171,686
Net Deposits	97,350,971	96,289,542	Dec.....1,061,429

An Old Man Killed by His Son-in-Law.

[Special Dispatch to the Missouri Democrat.]

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 25.—From proof sheets of the *Journal* we learn that, on Saturday evening last, Dr. Nathaniel Fox, living about four miles from here, was shot dead by his son-in-law, Sydney Branch.

The murderer was arrested and lodged in jail. An examination will be held to-morrow.

The cause assigned for the murder by Branch is that his father-in-law, Fox, threatened to kill him.

There is considerable excitement here in consequence of the brutal crime.

$50,000 that did not Arrive.

ST. LOUIS, July 25.

The *Democrat* has a special dispatch from Leavenworth, announcing the arrival of an express from Denver City with dates to the 18th. The $50,000 which we reported as coming by express did not arrive, but in place thereof the dispatch significantly states that it brought little or no gold, and that everything was quiet at the mines.

What Nations Fight the Hardest?

Assuming the French and Austrian bulletins to be true—and they are the only data we have to go upon—the total loss in killed and wounded on both sides at Solferino, a fight which lasted fourteen hours, was 29,575, or seven per cent. of the whole number engaged. On comparing this with the list of killed and wounded in other decisive battles in this country and in Mexico, we are constrained to conclude that our own troops, the English, and even the Mexicans, whom it has been the habit to depreciate, are much harder fighters than the French and Austrians. Let us repeat the figures in a tabular form:

BATTLES.	DATE.	PER CENT. OF KILLED AND WOUNDED.
Austerlitz	December 2d, 1805	7
Austerlitz and Eylau	December 2d, 1805, and February 8th, 1807	7
Do. Do.	Do. Do.	7
Austerlitz	December 2d, 1805	7
Austerlitz	Do. Do.	7
Mexican	Molino del Rey	16
Mexican	Valley of Mexico	15
French, Sardinians and Austrians	Solferino	7

Which further goes to show that if the armies in Italy had fought as desperately at Solferino as our own, the English, and the Mexicans did in other engagements, their loss would have been four or five times as great, as reported, and they fight as well?

Or are the bulletins false?—*N. Y. Herald.*

THE CITY.

☞ The repairs on the North Market are approaching completion, rendering that structure about the same as before its disaster.

☞ A gold watch Arnold, Adams & Co.'s London make, awaits an owner at the City Marshal's office.

☞ North's National Theatre is to be reopened in a few weeks with a dramatic corps under Sherlock, of Detroit.

☞ Some privateersman boarded the schr. Ashtabula, lying in the North Branch on Tuesday, and made a booty of $40, found in a sailor's bag of clothing.

☞ Large sale at auction of new and second hand furniture, carpets and household goods, this morning, at 9½ o'clock, by Gilbert & Sampson, auctioneers, 82 Lake street.

☞ A partial, and very minute, eclipse of the sun is announced for Friday afternoon about five o'clock. N. B. All parties are forbid trusting Mr. Capen on this account, as it is no part of his reckoning.

☞ Charles Wheeler, the engineer of the colliding train on the Chicago, Pittsburg and Fort Wayne Railroad, has been arrested and is now in jail at Lima Station, Ohio, where the late fatal accident occurred, as noticed in yesterday's paper.

☞ Our St. Louis exchanges announce the painful suicide in that city of a Mrs. Wood, wife of a daguerrean artist who formerly had a gallery on Dearborn street, in this city. The tragic act ends a life of dissipation, and domestic difficulties the result of the same.

☞ A domestic at the Sollitt House, named Ann Roach, was yesterday brought before the Police Court on a charge of larceny preferred against her by D. B. Blakely, her employer. Ann confessed to stealing spoons to the value of $4. She was held to bail in $100.

☞ A young German girl named Elizabeth Deal, seven years of age has been missing since the Crystal Lake excursion on Tuesday. Any one knowing of her whereabouts will confer a favor on her friends by informing them, or in taking her to her parents on May street, near Polk in the West Division.

☞ A little miss had a narrow escape from serious injury at Metropolitan Hall on Tuesday evening on the occasion of a School Exhibition, by her light gauze dress taking fire from the foot lights. The flames were fortunately extinguished without much difficulty, and little Miss Ghent went on with her part after a few minutes delay.

☞ A den of most disreputable characters on West Randolph street, was invadek by the police on Tuesday night, and nineteen shaky specimens of humanity, five of them females, taken into custody. The she proprietor of the premises named Norman Keeper, was fined $100 in yesterday's Police Court, and the others in various sums ranging from $3 to $10.

PERSONAL.—The following are among the guests of the "Richmond House": J. Edgar Thomson, President of the Pittsburg and Fort Wayne R. R.; T Haskins Du Puy, Vice-President; C. M. Russell, J. K. Edgerton, Gen. Robinson, G. W. Cass, A. L. Wheeler, Samuel Hannah, J. L. Williams, G. W. Bailey, J. Larwell, Directors; Augustus Bradley, Secretary; S. McSweeney, Attorney of Road; T. W. McCullough, President of the Pittsburg and Cleveland R. R.; T. F. Clark, Director.

☞ There is a lively state of things in police matters as far as the dealers in the beverages dispensed at the bars about town are concerned. The police are sharply on the track and will haul up every vender who has no license, or having one does not comply with the law and keep it conspicuously posted at all times. On one or the other of these grounds during the twenty-four hours ending yesterday morning there were nearly a dozen arrests and fines to the amount of about $300. Better comply with the ordinance reported.

☞ As a token of the improvements in progress in our city the present season, it deserves to be stated that Messrs. Singer & Talcott have shipped from their quarries at Athens to Chicago, to be put down here, *three miles* in length of their admirable flag-stone for sidewalks, probably the best material for this purpose known in the United States. It is familiar to most of our citizens, and admired by all our visitors, as used in some of the finest sidewalk improvements.

This extensive affair caused a most profound sensation in that vicinity last evening. It will doubtless be thoroughly examined to-day.

AN ACTIVE STATE OF AFFAIRS AT THE CHICAGO JAIL.—THE BURGLAR THOMAS "AXES" HIS WAY OUT.—THE SCANTY SIDE OF JAIL LIFE.—We have for some time past cherished very lively sentiments of admiration for the Chicago jail and the generous, even millenial system of confidence with which for months past that institution has been carried on. A happier family than jailor Hastings and his boarders there has not been in this city. There are boys' boarding schools in our State that know a discipline and vigilance far more strict. The keys of those cells and corridors have been held by the softest possible fingers, yea "butter-fingers."

Our former strictures on the jail were not well received, but we had the consciousness of knowing that abuses which had been too open were corrected and had disappeared, but have for some time past been aware that an evil certainly objectionable, though humane enough, if unwise, still clung to the management of that institution: Our officers have seldom or never come from abroad have frequently referred to it, and the circumstance has been most obvious to the most casual visitor, the careless, even reckless, manner in which the important trusts of the jail were held. It is unusual we believe in any jail, the average number of whose inmates equals the usual complement of our own, that the same state of things as prevailed in the Illinois State Prison at Alton, should not severe jail regulations.

As a consequence of gross neglect of the duty of jail officers, on more than one occasion remonstrances have reached Sheriff Gray from Supervisors of the county, urging him to attend to this matter, and induce through his assistants a different state of affairs at the jail, less laxity of government and more restraint upon the prisoners. More than to any especial traits of vigilance on the part of Jailor Hastings, or Turnkey Sauter may be attributed the circumstance that no general jail delivery has yet occurred. One was indeed contemplated, concocted, and in readiness, under the very eyes of both the jailor and Sauter, and only failed by the exposure volunteered by one of the prisoners privy to the scheme.

Last evening, however, just before dusk, one of the prisoners, William Thomas, committed a few days since for a burglary committed in the West Division, at the house of a Mr. Campbell, and altogether a dangerous character, having before his eyes the wholesome fear of the forthcoming session of the Recorder's Court, took an axe, descended from the corridor, through the stairway to the cellar under the jail, knocked aside one of the area gratings, and took a change of venue with a coolness on his part which showed his ready appreciation of the points to which we have referred. We have no ill-will towards any of the officers of the jail, but we believe them to have been almost culpably negligent in the discharge of their duties, and if the loss of one prisoner will call them to a sense of the same, it is cheaply bought.

Thomas has not safely off, with an hour or two the start of the discovery of his escapade, which he will make good use of.

☞ A small building burned up and burned out on Edina Place, on Tuesday noon, without the cognizance of the Court House bell-ringer. Lively chap, that!

☞ An invitation extended to the Board of Trade by Dr. Blosser, President of the Rose Hill Cemetery, for that body to attend the dedication services of that cemetery this morning, was accepted.

SHOCKING DOMESTIC TRAGEDY

A HUSBAND CUTS HIS WIFE'S THROAT.

Circumstances of the Crime—Appearance of the Prisoner.

About eight o'clock last evening a most painful excitement was caused in that vicinity of the South Division, by the rumor that a Dr. Frank Royal, residing at 197 Adams street had, while walking with his wife on Quincy street, suddenly, in a fit of rage, cut her throat, inflicting a ghastly wound, immediately fleeing to escape arrest.

From what we could learn last evening it would appear that the parties, living in a small cottage on Adams street on the corner of the alley running from Monroe to Adams, had left home about the hour named for a walk, nothing unusual was noticed in the demeanor of either. They had proceeded but two blocks and when on Quincy street near Wells those in that vicinity were startled by a cry of "Murder" proceeding from the woman, the man at the same time leaving her and making off northward across the vacant lot.

Mrs. Royal, holding her hands to her throat the blood streaming from between her fingers, ran home to their residence on Adams street, exclaiming to several persons she met on the way "My husband has cut my throat." She entered the house without assistance, about which a large crowd gathered, and the most extraordinary rumors were afloat, and much excitement prevailed.

Dr. Jerome, was immediately summoned from his drug store on the corner of South Clark and Adams street. He found that a long deep gash had been cut in the side of the woman's throat, presenting a ghastly appearance, though severing none of the more important blood vessels.

The proximity of the scene to the Armory police station made numbers of the police among the first on the ground, and the detectives were immediately on the track of the fugitive husband. About an hour and a half after the commission of the deed of attempted wife-murder, Dr. Royal was taken into custody by officer West, at No. 111 Jackson street, the residence of his daughter, a Mrs. Armstrong, wife of a well known circus performer.

When arrested by the officers Dr. Royal protested his entire ignorance of aught pertaining to the tragedy, which he said he had heard of, but knew nothing of its cause. He was taken to the lockup about ten o'clock last evening and lodged in one of the cells.

Our reporter saw and conversed with him a little time after his arrest, and to him Dr. R. reiterated his entire ignorance of the whole affair in its inception; said he had been down town and taken an ice-cream at "Wright's," near the Court House, and when returning, his daughter Rosa (Mrs. Armstrong) met him, telling him that some one had cut her mother's throat, and urging him "*not* to go home," upon which he had gone with his daughter to Jackson street, where the officers found him. He again and again avowed his ignorance of the perpetration of the deed, and that he loved his wife as fondly as ever any husband could.

Dr. Royal is a man a little past middle life, apparently an Englishman, has been, we learn an army surgeon, and has been for some years a resident of this city, where he has mostly lived in the North Division. He seems intelligent, and his appearance last evening, at our interview at least, gave no traces of the intoxication under the influence of which it is surmised the shocking crime was attempted.

We visited the house, No. 197 Adams street, about eleven o'clock last evening and found the unfortunate woman in charge of Dr. C. N. Fitch from whom we learn the wound is not likely to prove fatal though it laid bare several of the arteries. The domestic relations of the family have not been of the best character, and frequent quarrels have been the result.

We learn that on Sunday night last a quarrel more violent than usual took place, and that Dr. Royal whipped his wife, attracting the attention and remark of the neighbors. The wife after her return home last evening refused to say anything more to criminate her husband, refused to answer any interrogatories by officer Pinkerton also how or by whom the deed was done. After her first exclamation that her husband had cut her throat, she seemed to desire to recal it, stating to a policeman that she saw the shadow of a man who stole up behind her, and immediately cut her with a knife, and on her exclaiming turned and ran.

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The Dedication at Rose Hill Cemetery To-Day.

We presume that few of our city readers require further notice of that which, the event of to-day, will find prominent place in the annals of Chicago.

To-day is to witness the dedication of our beautiful suburban Cemetery at Rose Hill, and the programme for the day, the free and frequent excursion trains to that charming locality, the attractions of its natural surface, the promise given of proposed and progressing improvements worthy of its destined purpose, the interesting and imposing nature of the ceremonies and exercises of the day, all constitute the occasion one of the most interesting that has ever transpired here.

The Masonic fraternity will be out in large numbers, our citizens of all ages and classes will by thousands join in the excursion and procession, which will move from the Tremont House. The Light Guard Band will head the procession to the Milwaukee depot.

On arrival at the grounds, which are six and a half miles from the city, and directly on the C. & M. R. R., there will be laying of the corner stone of the Chapel by the order of Freemasons, and introductory remarks by Dr. Blosser, after which there will be a prayer by Rev. Mr. Patterson. A hymn, composed for the occasion by Rev. S. F. Smith, of Boston, will be read by Rev. R. S. Foster, D. D., and sung by the choir.

Rev. Dr. Rice will read portions of the scriptures, and an address by the Rev. Mr. Schenck will be delivered. Rev. Dr. Burroughs will make the Dedicatory Prayer, and Rev. Mr. Anderson the benediction. Four trains, at 9:15, 10:15, A. M., 2:15 and 3:00 P. M., will leave the depot here, and carry passengers free of charge.

A sale of cemetery lots will take place on the grounds, at 5 o'clock, P. M., by Lee & Co., Auctioneers.

We need scarcely advise our readers to improve the opportunity for a day in the country, made impressive and interesting by the exercises of to-day. Should the weather be equal to its present promise, probably not among the least interesting features of the occasion will be the thousands of citizens in attendance.

A glance at the announcement of the Committee in another column will advise all that no general provision will be made for the feeding of the multitude, who must pic-nic, each party in their own way, and this will not detract from the general success of the affair if the beautiful precincts of Rose Hill swarm to-day with little parties, each centered about their own baskets and hampers.

Altogether, the promise of the day is one of uncommon interest. It opens an area of importance to our city, an enterprise long desired, and begun none too early. In the hands of its present spirited proprietors Rose Hill will be a credit and an object of pride to our city.

DEATH OF T. W. ALEXANDER, ESQ.—ACTION OF THE BOARD OF TRADE.—Our business community and citizens were saddened yesterday by the intelligence of the decease of Thomas W. Alexander, of T. W. Alexander & Co., who died at his residence on Jefferson street, in the West Division, yesterday morning. Though for some time ill, the deceased has been in less than his usual health, the news of his death came suddenly upon his numerous circle of friends here. The decease of Mr. A. was announced on 'Change yesterday, and the action of the Board of Trade, of which body the deceased has been for years past a prominent member, is appended.

Mr. Alexander was a native of Philadelphia, where he was born in 1819. He first made his home in the West at St. Louis, removing to this city in 1852. His business character, enterprise, integrity and personal popularity cause his loss to be deeply and widely felt in our community at large, and to deepen the active sympathy felt for the mourning household to whom the bereavement comes as a crushing blow, fraught with an anguish the widow and orphans can alone know, and to which a higher than earthly hand can alone minister consolation.

The Committee of the Board of Trade appointed yesterday to draft resolutions expressive of condolence reported through J. W. Munn, Esq., as follows:

Whereas, The Board having learned with sincere regret the death of our esteemed fellow member, T. W. Alexander, Esq., and in consideration of our high esteem and friendly feelings,

Resolved, That as an active and efficient member, and for his high and honorable dealings as well as his social qualities, we sincerely deplore his loss, and his death will long be felt and truly regretted by the members of this Board.

Resolved, That we hereby tender his family our warmest sympathies, and although we cannot mourn as the widow or the children of our late Brother must mourn, we would mourn with them as friends and brothers.

Resolved, That the members of this Board be requested to attend the funeral of the deceased.

Chicago, July 27, 1859.

The funeral of deceased will take place from his residence, No. 109 Jefferson street this Thursday afternoon at 4 o'clock after which the remains will be taken East for interment.

For the Press and Tribune:

SUNDAY LAWS IN ENGLAND.—A few years ago an attempt was made in London to enforce the observation of a Puritanical Sunday, to prevent the running of excursion trains on that day, and to stop bands of music from playing in the Parks of the Metropolis on Sunday. The Government called out the military to aid the police to suppress these Sunday amusements; but such was the opposition of the masses of the people that the Government succumbed, and the people have ever since had Sunday music in the Parks, and excursion trains to the suburbs and country. I cut the following advertisements from a late number of the London *Times*, showing the Sunday travel in England, viz:

Cheap Sunday Excursions, by the Southeastern Railway, to Ramsgate, Margate, etc., etc., at [illegible].

Southeastern Railway—Sunday Excursion Trains run every Sunday, from Waterloo Bridge to Vaux Hall Stations, at 7:45 A. M.

Great Northern—Cheap Excursions to Stroud, Gloucester and Cheltenham, on Sunday, July 3; from Paddington at 7:40 A. M.

Great Eastern—Sunday morning at 9 o'clock. Leaves London Bridge wharf. Returns at 6 o'clock.

I observe in English papers that the Queen and Royal Family frequently visit Hyde Park on Sunday to enjoy the sights and hear the bands play. S.

CHICAGO, PITTSBURG AND FORT WAYNE R. R.—MEETING OF DIRECTORS.—The regular quarterly meeting of the Board of Directors of the Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne and Chicago R. R. Co., convened yesterday morning at the Railroad House in this city. Present:

From Pennsylvania—Messrs. J. Edgar Thomson, President; T. Haskins Du Puy, Acting President; W. Robinson, Jr.; G. W. Cass.

From Ohio—Messrs. C. M. Russell, John Larwell, —— Bailey, R. M'Kelley.

From Indiana—Messrs. Samuel Hanna, J. K. Edgerton, Vice President and head of Legal Department, J. L. Williams, A. L. Wheeler.

From Illinois—Dr. John Evans.

Absent: Wm. B. Ogden, of Chicago, and R. H. Winslow, of New York.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—About 8 o'clock last evening, Capt. John Harvey was drowned in the river at the foot of Canal street, from falling overboard from his canal-boat, the *Amazon*, lying at that dock. It is supposed he missed his footing. The remains were recovered after having been in the water half an hour, but life was extinct, though every means for resuscitation were employed by Dr. Max Myers and others. The family of deceased, a wife and two children, lived on board the *Amazon*. The Coroner was to hold an inquest last evening.

☞ Meteorological observations taken by J. H. Reed & Co., apothecaries, 144 and 146 Lake street, July 27th, 1859.

Thermometer.			Barometer.		
A. M.	10 A. M.	1 P. M.	A. M.	10 A. M.	1 P. M.
70	75	80	29.5	29.5	29.5

☞ An advertisement of a newly invented Shoulder Brace in another column, calls attention to an article which, while the cheapest and simplest of its class, is still unsurpassed by any other. Look to it.

INSURANCE.—Attention is called to the advertisement of Carlile Boyd, Esq., who has just been appointed agent for two well known and popular Springfield, Mass., Insurance Companies.

THE BASE BALL MATCH.—The following is the result of the game played yesterday between the Columbia and Excelsior Base Ball Club:

EXCELSIOR.	H.	Runs
W C Hunt, 1st base	1	2
J Mahoney, pitcher	1	2
G C Smith, 2d base	1	2
H F Prentz, 1st base	1	2
W Dennis, r f	1	2
W C Nichols, catcher	1	2
F Gunderson, 3d base	1	2
P H Borden, s s	1	2
	8	16

COLUMBIA.	H.	Runs
J J Gillespie, catcher	1	2
W Jamieson, pitcher	1	2
Geo Simon, 1s base	1	2
D Wilson, 2d base	1	2
Ed Simonds, 3d base	1	2
J H Lee, r f	1	2
C Simpson, l f	1	2
Geo F Lee, c f	1	2
A K Gay, s s	1	2
	9	18

CONTRACTORS FROM CHICAGO IN TROUBLE.—The Quincy *Republican* of Tuesday says that on Saturday evening, at half past 11 o'clock, four men were arrested at Epple's Hall, in that city, charged with passing counterfeit money. They had arrived the same evening by the cars from Chicago. The Quincy police, on the *qui vive* for such seamps, did not give them much time to operate in. Their trial was postponed to Wednesday and Thursday.

☞ The burglars are about. A family on Buffalo street were visited on Tuesday night, by means of a front door key turned with a pair of nips, but some of the household being roused by the noise the rascal decamped.

☞ The little son of L. J. Pollock is still missing. Attention is called to an advertisement in another column.

LOCAL MATTERS.

A RARE CHANCE FOR HOUSEKEEPERS.—Wm. H. Haskell & Co., the enterprising auctioneers at 105 Lake street, have a peremptory auction sale to morrow morning at 9½ o'clock at their salesroom, of a superior quantity of Household Furniture, elegant parlor and chamber suits, dining-room articles, carpets and mattrasses, in great variety; also a lot of second-hand furniture. Every article is to be sold without reserve, and bargains may be looked for.

☞ On or before the 1st September, a good tenant desires a small house, with a yard in front or at side. Address P. O. Box, 1820. jy27-3t

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES.—We prefer them for family use.—*N. Y. Tribune.* They are the favorites for families.—*N. Y. Times.* They maintain the pre-eminence.—*N. Y. Express.* For *hemming, felling, tucking* and *gathering* no attention is necessary, as their reputation for accessarily doing this work, has been for some time established.

All the latest improvements, originated by the best talent in the Union, are involved in this machine. Office 158 Lake street. C. A. HAWLEY, Agent. jy7-1mo 167 and 169 Lake street.

SINGER'S NEW "A" MACHINE.—This late invention is designed to obviate every difficulty that has heretofore arisen in all Sewing Machines. It is easy, feels, looks and performs. The great demand for them already felt in this market, is a guarantee that they *must* supercede all other machines in use; now on exhibition, together with all the different styles of Singer's Machines, at 66 Lake Street. A. W. Harris, Agent. jy27-2ow

☞ No. 47 State street will be easily distinguished by the sign of the Mammoth Golden Tea Kettle. jy16-2w

DIED.

At his residence, No. 109 Jefferson street yesterday morning, July 27th, at 9 o'clock, A. M., THOMAS W. ALEXANDER, aged 40 years.

Services will be attended at his residence this afternoon at 4 o'clock. His remains will be taken East for interment.

Money and Exchange

MONEY TO LOAN—At Ten per Cent for

FIVE YEARS.

☞ Commercial Notes wanted.
jy23-y R. F. DOWNING & CO., Clark street.

STOCKS AND BONDS bought at the Brokers Board in New York

BY TELEGRAPH.

E. K. WILLARD, No. 2, Clark st.
jy21-3m

MONEY TO LOAN.—We Lend Money on Real Estate Securities running from six months to five years.
We Discount Two-class Commercial Notes.
We Negotiate three to five years loans bearing ten per cent.
HAM. CHAMBERLIN & CO.,
jy7-7 24 Clark street, Chicago.

TELEGRAPHIC EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK.

Drafts, Acceptances, and Notes paid in New York on the day of maturity, or last day of grace, and money deposited for account of Banks, Bankers, Merchants and others in the vicinity of New York, on Telegraphic

Press & Tribune.

THURSDAY, JULY 28, 1859.

AFTER US THE DELUGE.

No better evidence is needed—none better is afforded by American history—of the confirmed insanity of the South, than the efforts now on foot for the revival of the African Slave Trade, for if that traffic were thrown open to all persons disposed to embark in it to-morrow, we firmly believe that ten years would not pass by without realizing John Randolph's prediction that if the slaves did not run away from the masters, the masters would run away from the slaves. The census of 1850 disclosed the fact that more than one-third of the population of the Southern States were negroes, and that in spite of ill-usage they were increasing much faster than their white neighbors. The exact figures were as follows: whites, 6,184,477; slaves, 3,200,364; free colored, 228,138; total colored, 3,428,502. The same authority declared that the number of slave-owners and slave-hirers was only 347,525. It was also shown that the slave population exceeded the whites in South Carolina by 110,417, in Mississippi by 14,061, and that in Florida, Alabama and Louisiana the numerical difference between the two classes was only a fraction. The alarming increase of the blacks as compared with the whites in the cotton and rice growing States may be seen at a glance in the following table:

	1850.		1860.	
	Whites.	Blacks.	Whites.	Blacks.
So. Carolina	308,204	384,497	402,300	407,602
Georgia	521,572	381,682	591,550	462,198
Florida	87,445	39,310	140,425	61,753
Alabama	426,514	342,844	529,164	435,080
Mississippi	295,718	309,878	354,699	436,631
Louisiana	255,491	244,809	376,913	331,726
	1,894,944	1,703,020	2,394,951	2,275,190

INCREASE IN TWENTY YEARS.

	Whites.	Blacks.
South Carolina	94,096	23,105
Georgia	70,078	80,516
Florida	52,980	21,443
Alabama	102,650	92,236
Mississippi	58,981	126,753
Louisiana	121,422	86,917
	500,207	430,970

It will be seen that in all these States, except Florida and Louisiana, the *ratio* of increase of the black population has been considerably greater than that of the white. In Florida the two classes have ineer aced in about the same proportion. In Louisiana though the blacks gained on the whites during the ten years bet ween 1840 and 1850, the latter had gained a trifle on the former during the twenty years—a fact which may be referred to the infusion of Northern capital and Northern ideas in the city of New Orleans during that period. But the rules which operated up to 1850 in keeping up the comparative increase of the white population have since been reversed. The policy of Southern statesmen and journals during the ten years that have intervened has been such as to discourage white immigration and to accelerate in a remarkable decree t e incursion of negroes from the border slave States—Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri—to the plantations of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas. The breeding of slaves has become a science; and it would be difficult to devise a system of society better calcula ed to drive away and keep away white men, than that which prevails to-day throu hout the whole southern seaboard from the Potomac to the Rio Grande.

Yet with the fact before them, that the black population are outgrowing them, and must sooner or later be numerous enough to overpower them and take possession of the soil, the South is clamoring for more negroes, and if the consent of the North could be obtained they would have a fleet of clippers plying between the Bight of Benin and half a dozen Southern ports before the next Presidential election. They cannot wait for the vengeance of Heaven upon their iniquity, working through the agency of an enormous slave population rendered yearly more powerful in numbers and more dangerous in intelligence, but they must needs hasten the inevitable doom by emptying the west coast of Africa upon the shores of the United States, and mingling with their present slave population, none too peaceable nor too little inclined to listen to suggestions of insurrection, the savage blood of Congo and Ashantee. Surely such infatuation can proceed only from the idea that the system will outlast its present managers, and that the deluge will not come till they are out of its reach.

RESULTS OF THE WAR.

The end of the war in Europe is attended with unexpected additions to the Papal Power. The scantiness of the information concerning the treaty at Villa Franca does not allow us to say what new dominion is conferred upon the Pope; but we have already enough to warrant the belief that above all others—he, the boasted representative of the Prince of Peace, —has derived the most solid advantages from the recent destruction of an hundred thousand men. To him alone the promises of Napoleon are made good. His government, so far from being secularized by modern ideas enforced by the allied arms, takes new and more alarming proportions in the eyes of the world; and what before was contemptible, assumes at once the guidance and control of twenty-three millions of men. The Church throughout Europe, relieved of the fear of the progress of revolutionary ideas and liberal governments, to-day is warranted in assuming an air side more defiant and despotic than ever before. This is a conclusion to which the world had not looked; but it ought not, we now see, to have been unexpected. Napoleon had his choice to embrace Liberalism, which, while toppling over the throne of Austria and regenerating Italy, would have called his own right to rule in question; or to strike hands with the Despotism, which favoring legitimacy and "order" in Austria, and opposing all healthful change in Italy, would make him the acknowledged favorite of the Catholic Power. Without as is now evident, a scruple of conscience, he has imagined his fortunes with the latter; and the result is that the hopes of all good government on the Continent must be indefinitely postponed. By his success won on the field, he has secured the obedience of the army; by his new concessions to Rome he has brought the entire Catholic Hierarchy to his support, and by the establishment of the *entente cordiale* with Austria—guarantor of the new form of despotism that Italy is about to receive—he has secured immunity from attack. What can Liberalism now do to undo what he has done? We shall see in the altered tone of the Catholic press evidence of the new turn that affairs have taken. The journals in the interest of Rome have, except in France, made him the subject of unrelenting attack. While all the Liberal world have tried to believe in his false promises and unasked pledges, the organs of the Church were busily raising doubts. They knew their man. But the proof that he is that which they endeavored to show him, will not lessen the warmth with which they will embrace him now that he has proved himself obedient to the wishes of power at as they obey. He will become, in their columns, "the rival of Francis Joseph in the affections of the Church; and in the management of the affairs of that politico-ecclesiastical body, for the suppression of just government and enlightened forms of faith, his rival indeed. Within half a year he will be transformed from an "infidel" and a "disturber of social order," into one of the brightest of saints in the Popish calendar.

Who does not see in all this a serious blow to the progress of liberal ideas, and perhaps imminent danger to the constitutional and Protestant powers that are still suffered to exist. Between the crushing despotism of France and Austria, and the ecclesiastical tyranny of the Pope, what is left for the patriots Frenchmen, Germans or Italians to hope? With the armed force of the Continent in their hands, backed up by the spiritual power that Rome wields, the rulers, no matter how in possession of their power or how abusing their trusts, have nothing to fear. The work of tyranny may go on coherent, *Liberty* of speech and of the press, of person, and, if possible, of thought, in the imperial dominions, *outside of France or Austria*, may be trampled down. The policy of Rome in repressing education and intelligence, and in blocking the material improvements of the age, may be carried out; and there will be none to resist. And these possibilities are the only visible fruits of the war that has just closed. Beyond the slaughter of a few tens of thousands of men, the expenditure of a few hundreds of millions of treasure, and the strengthening of the hands of the twin despotisms under which the Continent groans, nothing has been done.

GOOD NEWS FROM MEXICO.

There is hope for Mexico. The Juarez or Liberal Government, with great courage and with an unsparing hand has seized upon the cause of the unceasing discord in that unhappy land, and will, if it has the power, destroy its influence for evil. The Catholic Church is the fruitful cause; and in dealing with it Juarez strikes at the root of the wars, revolutions, insurrections and anarchies into which his country has, for the last quarter of a century, been plunged. The New York papers of Monday bring us the Decree which he has promulgated. It is thorough and comprehensive; and if its authority is once firmly established and acknowledged, we may hope that the troubles of Mexico are concluded, and that she will enter upon a new and healthful national career. With extraordinary advantages in the way of climate, soil and position, she has, from the influence of that Hierarchy which is never more deadly in its influences than when linked to Republicanism, rapidly deteriorated in all the elements of greatness, until her final dismemberment and death is seriously threatened. But the bold surgery of Juarez will afford a cure for the evils that she has endured, if there be in the body politic enough vitality and patriotism to put his necessary measures into execution.

The Decree to which we refer, after setting forth that the principal motive of the actu al war, prompted and sustained by the clergy, is to complete the emancipation of that body from the control of the civil authority:

That when the civil authority has sought, by favoring the clergy, to enhance its income, the clergy, in order to disclaim the sovereign authority, has resisted even its own benefactors.

That when the sovereign power, by lending force to the mandates of the clergy themselves in respect to parochial dues, has sought to remove the popular odium which curtailed the proper emoluments of the Church, the clergy appeared to prefer the loss of all rather than submit to any law.

That as the determination upon this point expressed by the *Metropolitan* proves that the clergy can support itself in Mexico, as it does elsewhere, without the civil law regulating its pacts and agreements with the devout:

That, if at previous times there was room for any one to doubt that the clergy has been a medium of continual disturbances, and of the shedding of much blood, the present war, provoked by the clergy, is sufficient to show that the civil authority cannot, without compromising its existence, allow the clergy to continue in the exercise of its privileges:

That the Constitutional Convention at Wyandotte is hammering away smartly, and bids fair to accomplish its task in a few more days. The main features of the Constitution will be that it is free State, of course. It will sanction a general banking law, upon a stock secured basis, similar to the law in Illinois, though it is proposed and probably will be adopted, to limit the securities to United States and Kansas stocks. The reason for this, on the part of Kansas stocks, is that perhaps a million of bonds will have to be issued at once, for the erection of State buildings, penitentiary, &c., and by excluding all other stocks as a basis for banking in the Territory, it will have a tendency to enhance ours in the Eastern market. The ultimate effect, however, may not sustain this argument; but for the present it may help in disposing of Kansas State bonds to good advantage. The Convention make large demands upon "Uncle Sam" for lands for schools, railroads, universities and benevolent institutions, amounting to 4,766,380 acres. Also five per centum of the proceeds of all land sold. Also all gold, silver, lead, copper, coal and other mines. Also, all swamp lands in said State, for the use of common schools. Also, sections 16 and 36 in every township in said State, for the use of common schools.

The apportionment of Senators and Representatives for the present stands, 26 Senators and 75 Representatives. No organized county in the Territory hereafter, is to be entitled to less than one Representative, and no county to be made every five years. At present Leavenworth and Douglas counties are entitled to nine each: the former has three Senators and the latter two.

Quite a spirited contest is going on with reference to the location of the capital of the State. The principal contest is between Lawrence and Topeka. It is thought that the latter will be the point chosen by the Convention, unless the Douglas county folks can, by some turn, obtain the assistance of the Democratic vote, which is not probable.

Politics are again making office seekers fly around considerably. At our next election and after, we have a registry law, which is a great eye-sore to our pro-slavery friends. They can not afford to keep Irishmen in the Territory three months at a time, at one dollar a day (whisky thrown in) in quantities to carry an election. The Democracy are scouring the country in every direction, drumming up every man they can find, in order to have his name registered. The first important election will be for a Delegate to Congress, and Members of the Territorial Legislature. The Democracy have a host of aspirants for Delegate; most conspicuous among them is ex U. S. Judge Johnson. But two candidates are spoken of on the part of the Republicans—Marcus J. Parrott and M. F. Conway. The former will probably be nominated, which will be equal to an election. The nominating Convention meets one week from next Wednesday, and will settle the question.

The Board of Commissioners appointed to assess the losses of the citizens of the Territory from the 1st day of October, 1855, up to December 1st, 1857, have made the following report, which I extract from the *Times* of this morning:

Whole number of claims audited	571
Whole amount claimed	$676,290
Whole amount allowed	417,976
Total value of crops destroyed	27,49
Total number of horses destroyed	265
Total number of horses taken	365
Total number of cattle taken	1,000
Total amount of property owned by Free State men	$55,779
do do do destroyed	77,105
Total amount of property destroyed by Pro-Slavery men	$39,758
Total amount of property destroyed by Free State men	44,500

The report also states that so far as the Commissioners have been able to asertain, over 200 men were killed in the different engagements.

We are now enjoying a good shower, which was much needed throughout the Territory.

J. L. D.

Crops, Etc., in Kansas.

NEMAHA COUNTY, K. T., July 21, 1859.

Editors Press and Tribune:

Seeing reports through your paper of the growing crops in different parts of the country, I take pleasure in giving the prospects in this region. Though corn was planted late on account of continued heavy rains early in the season, I never saw a better prospect than now; corn that is being plowed is from waist to shoulder high. Sod corn, of which a large amount is planted, looks well, considering we have had no rain for more than two weeks. The few fields that were sown in fall wheat have yielded a fine crop of the best quality of grain. I consider the question now settled that this part of Kansas will be a wheat growing country. Oats is of the finest quality. Old corn is plenty at 50 cents per bushel. We shall doubtless make a surplus this year, though immigration is pouring in at a rapid rate. This, I think, speaks well for a country where the first sod was broken not more than three years ago. The people generally are very industrious and enterprising. A colony from Illinois has located in this county. They took a township of land, commenced operations in May last, and have now six or seven hundred acres in sod corn. They are still breaking for wheat, and for cultivation next season. They are a very enterprising people, and will add much to the advancement of this new county. Their plans for an educational system are the most complete I have ever known. Centralia is the name of their town.

Yours truly, O. C. BRUNER.

About Preparing Wheat for Market,

MARENGO, July 25, 1859.

Editors Press and Tribune:

In your issue of July 23d, under the head of "A Word to Farmers," you say "much of the White Winter Wheat throughout the southern part of the State is 'cheesy,' although in every other respect the wheat may be prime." You say coming in this way "it will be graded No. 2, and sell ten to twelve cents per bushel less than it would if cleaned. * * * The Board of Trade have established different grades of wheat, so that the farmer who is careful of his crop will be duly rewarded. Every farmer ought to blow and clean his wheat before taking it to market, and he will find that he will be amply paid for his trouble."

Now let us look into the matter a little and see whether it will pay the farmer "to blow and clean his wheat before taking it to market," when your "Board of Trade" pay him only ten to twelve cents per bushel more, to reward him for his trouble. When in your market White Wheat is ranging 81 00 per bushel, and White Wheat No. 2 (the same as No. 1 only "cheesy") 90 cents, I cannot agree with you in saying that "the farmer is amply rewarded for his trouble" in cleaning his wheat. For my part I prefer to let the chess out of his No. 2 White Wheat to make it worthy the name of No. 1, frequently blows of more than six pounds of chess, dirt and small wheat, worth just ten cents in your market, besides the labor and trouble of cleaning it, which is no small matter. Your Board of Trade, in order to effect the desired object, must make more difference in price between clean and foul wheat than ten or twelve cents. Should they pay 30 to 35 per cent. more for clean than for foul wheat it would not be long before our farmers would stop sending their wheat to market, and clean it. Our wheat would then command a better price and bear a better name in the Eastern market. Let your Board of Trade and other farmers unite in raising the standard of Chicago wheat. Such a state of things would be worth millions of dollars to our beloved state. H. G. SEYMOUR.

Kentucky Election.

The State and Congressional election in Kentucky will be held on Monday next, B. Magoffin is the Democratic candidate for Governor, and Joshua F. Bell, the Opposition candidate. The following are the Nominees for Congress:

First District—Henry C. Burnett, Dem.; opposed by Lazar Turner, Ind. Dem.

Second District—Samuel O. Peyton, Dem.; and Jas. B. Jackson, Opp.

Third District—W. W. Sale, Dem.; Frank H. Hebron, Opp.

Fourth District—J. S. Christmas, Dem.; W. C. Anderson, Opp.

Fifth District—John Y. Brown, Dem.; John S. Jewett, Ind. Dem.

Sixth District—T. T. Garrard, Dem.; G. Adams, Opp.

Seventh District—Thos. H. Holt, Dem.; Robt. Mallory, Opp.

Eighth District—Wm. B. Simms, Dem.; J. M. Harlin, Opp.

Ninth District—J. W. Stone, Dem.; L. T. Moore, Opp.

Tenth District—John. W. Stevenson, Dem.; no opposition.

LETTER FROM KANSAS.

Free versus the Conventions—Politics and Pe ititical Aspirants—Report of Committee on Schools, &c.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

LAWRENCE CITY, KANSAS, July 24, 1859.

We have no news of startling interest now. You are furnished with the latest news from the mines by telegraph so promptly on its arrival here that it is of little use to allude to it in a letter. The express coaches still continue to be crowded as they go out, the last one outward bound took eight passengers. The last one in, last Tuesday, brought about $8,500 in gold dust. The news is of the same character as heretofore —a large amount of gold dust there, but no coin to buy it with; several parties are doing well and many others roaming over the mountains, prospecting, and as yet doing no good. Most of several parties who will start out from here in a few days, after which emigration will cease for this season, except those who go by stage.

The Constitutional Convention at Wyandotte is hammering away smartly, and bids fair to accomplish its task in a few more days. The main features of the Constitution will be that it is free State, of course. It will sanction a general banking law, upon a stock secured basis, similar to the law in Illinois, though it is proposed and probably will be adopted, to limit the securities to United States and Kansas stocks. The reason for this, on the part of Kansas stocks, is that perhaps a million of bonds will have to be issued at once, for the erection of State buildings, penitentiary, &c., and by excluding all other stocks as a basis for banking in the Territory, it will have a tendency to enhance ours in the Eastern market. The ultimate effect, however, may not sustain this argument; but for the present it may help in disposing of Kansas State bonds to good advantage. The Convention make large demands upon "Uncle Sam" for lands for schools, railroads, universities and benevolent institutions, amounting to 4,766,380 acres. Also five per centum of the proceeds of all land sold. Also, all gold, silver, lead, copper, coal and other mines. Also, all swamp lands in said State, for the use of common schools. Also, sections 16 and 36 in every township in said State, for the use of common schools.

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NEMAHA COUNTY, K. T., July 21, 1859.

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Yours truly, O. C. BRUNER.

"Upon What Meat Doeth this our Cæsar Feed."

According to a statement in the Kookuk *Gate City*, Gen. Augustus Cæsar Dodge, since he commenced feeding at the public crib in 1838, has consumed rations to the amount of $105,200!

New York Importers and Western Buyers.

[From the N. Y. Express, 26th.]

The importations of the week just closed are as to the average, as every importer expected, and no more. The goods, however, meet a dull market, and among country buyers there is an impression that the stocks are excessive, from the bad judgment of importers alone, leaving out of view the real merit of the case, which is in the present inability of the grain growing sections to consume the average of imports. This has been brought about by the unfavorable prospects of the crops in Europe, leaving the West with a crop which will not sell for more than half the money growers looked for when they planted it, and when the importers ordered the goods to exchange for it. The grain growing section is destitute of goods, and for the past two years, has been wearing out its old clothes and old household and kitchen furniture, and will be now generously abused, would amount to abetting their guilt.

Ordains, that all the property of the Church is vested in the State; that the connection between Church and State is dissolved, that all the religious orders shall be suppressed; that new convents, monasteries, &c., are forbidden; that all sales of Church property without the express assent of the Government shall be held illegal; that the support of the clergy shall be voluntary; that all religions shall be tolerat d, and that all forms of worship will be guaranteed. Juarez had done that which the highest interests of his country demanded—that which he could not have left undone without the certain recurrence of that despotism of the priesthood that has made Mexico what she is. We shall see how the people, who have long endured the evils of a wretched misgovernment and the domination of an army of fat, lazy and vicious ecclesiastics, will receive this new and vigorous measure. We shall see how the clergy themselves, who have long battened on the spoils of a fruitful land and a patient laity, will resist this blow.

CAVOUR.

The resignation of Count Cavour, the Premier of the King of Sardinia, is an unmistakable indication of the present direction of Italian affairs. He is the Italian apostle of constitutional government. To him more than to any living man is the freedom of Sardinia and the happiness and prosperity of her people due. In him the war for the liberation of Italy and the overthrow of Austria had its origin. The untoward result of the contest has probably left him without power to carry out the pledges that he had made. He was doubtless committed to the revolution of the smaller States. The return of the petty Grand Dukes as the oppressors of the people whom he had encouraged in revolt, left him only resignation as the preservative of his honor. His loss to Sardinia is a triumph of Jesuitism, over which the College of Cardinals will go mad with joy. But, the end is not yet.

Negro Conspiracy.

The Clarksburgh (Va.) *Register*, July 15th, says:

"A negro woman belonging to Mr. M. J. Nixon, of this county, gave information on Wednesday last that there was a combination among the negroes of the neighborhood of Shinnston, for the purpose of running off, and defending themselves in so doing. She states that some time in May last, a free negro came there to engage with them; that they are well supplied with fire-arms, &c. Ten of the negroes suspected have been arrested on Wednesday, and are now in jail; the negro woman giving the information is also in jail. She further states that there are seven negroes implicated in the matter, which was discovered by the negro woman who is in jail. Some of the leaders of the band have left the country, and it is believed that the insurrection will break out in a few days, after which emigration will cease for this season, except those who go by stage.

The Constitutional Convention at Wyandotte is hammering away smartly, and bids fair to accomplish its task in a few more days. The main features of the Constitution will be that it is free State, of course. It will sanction a general banking law, upon a stock secured basis, similar to the law in Illinois, though it is proposed and probably will be adopted, to limit the securities to United States and Kansas stocks. The reason for this, on the part of Kansas stocks, is that perhaps a million of bonds will have to be issued at once, for the erection of State buildings, penitentiary, &c., and by excluding all other stocks as a basis for banking in the Territory, it will have a tendency to enhance ours in the Eastern market. The ultimate effect, however, may not sustain this argument; but for the present it may help in disposing of Kansas State bonds to good advantage. The Convention make large demands upon "Uncle Sam" for lands for schools, railroads, universities and benevolent institutions, amounting to 4,766,380 acres. Also five per centum of the proceeds of all land sold. Also, all gold, silver, lead, copper, coal and other mines. Also, all swamp lands in said State, for the use of common schools. Also, sections 16 and 36 in every township in said State, for the use of common schools.

The apportionment of Senators and Representatives for the present stands, 26 Senators and 75 Representatives. No organized county in the Territory hereafter, is to be entitled to less than one Representative, and no county to be made every five years. At present Leavenworth and Douglas counties are entitled to nine each: the former has three Senators and the latter two.

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Yours truly, O. C. BRUNER.

About Preparing Wheat for Market,

MARENGO, July 25, 1859.

Editors Press and Tribune:

In your issue of July 23d, under the head of "A Word to Farmers," you say "much of the White Winter Wheat throughout the southern part of the State is 'cheesy,' although in every other respect the wheat may be prime." You say coming in this way "it will be graded No. 2, and sell ten to twelve cents per bushel less than it would if cleaned. * * * The Board of Trade have established different grades of wheat, so that the farmer who is careful of his crop will be duly rewarded. Every farmer ought to blow and clean his wheat before taking it to market, and he will find that he will be amply paid for his trouble."

Now let us look into the matter a little and see whether it will pay the farmer "to blow and clean his wheat before taking it to market," when your "Board of Trade" pay him only ten to twelve cents per bushel more, to reward him for his trouble. When in your market White Wheat is ranging 81 00 per bushel, and White Wheat No. 2 (the same as No. 1 only "cheesy") 90 cents, I cannot agree with you in saying that "the farmer is amply rewarded for his trouble" in cleaning his wheat. For my part I prefer to let the chess out of his No. 2 White Wheat to make it worthy the name of No. 1, frequently blows of more than six pounds of chess, dirt and small wheat, worth just ten cents in your market, besides the labor and trouble of cleaning it, which is no small matter. Your Board of Trade, in order to effect the desired object, must make more difference in price between clean and foul wheat than ten or twelve cents. Should they pay 30 to 35 per cent. more for clean than for foul wheat it would not be long before our farmers would stop sending their wheat to market, and clean it. Our wheat would then command a better price and bear a better name in the Eastern market. Let your Board of Trade and other farmers unite in raising the standard of Chicago wheat. Such a state of things would be worth millions of dollars to our beloved state. H. G. SEYMOUR.

Kentucky Election.

The State and Congressional election in Kentucky will be held on Monday next, B. Magoffin is the Democratic candidate for Governor, and Joshua F. Bell, the Opposition candidate. The following are the Nominees for Congress:

First District—Henry C. Burnett, Dem.; opposed by Lazar Turner, Ind. Dem.

Second District—Samuel O. Peyton, Dem.; and Jas. B. Jackson, Opp.

Third District—W. W. Sale, Dem.; Frank H. Hebron, Opp.

Fourth District—J. S. Christmas, Dem.; W. C. Anderson, Opp.

Fifth District—John Y. Brown, Dem.; John S. Jewett, Ind. Dem.

Sixth District—T. T. Garrard, Dem.; G. Adams, Opp.

Seventh District—Thos. H. Holt, Dem.; Robt. Mallory, Opp.

Eighth District—Wm. B. Simms, Dem.; J. M. Harlin, Opp.

Ninth District—J. W. Stone, Dem.; L. T. Moore, Opp.

Tenth District—John. W. Stevenson, Dem.; no opposition.

THE SUNDAY QUESTION.

The True Nature of the Right to Sunday Recreation.

Editors Press and Tribune:

The Sunday question is correctly described by its name. It is a question of and concerning *Sunday*, and nothing else. It is a question whether amusements, and the facilities for amusements, shall be allowed on Sunday. We must not allow ourselves to be led off from the true point in issue, by arguments that man needs rest one day in seven, for that is not the question; nor by arguments upon the general necessity and benefit of public worship, for that is not the question; nor by arguments upon the immorality of drunkenness, for neither is that the question. These questions may be separately considered in the light of the effect that Sunday has upon them. But we must listen to no arguments which do not connect themselves logically and consistently with Sunday.

It is unnecessary for us to consider the question of the *holiness* of Sunday on "infidel" grounds; for under the most liberal interpretation of the Scriptures, the claim for a peculiar holiness for that day, and the pretence that it should be spent in religious worship, and in no other way, cannot be supported. The authority of the Sabbatarians is principally found in the Fourth Commandment. Now side by side with the general rule, now universally acknowledged, as fundamentals of the Old Testament, other than those which are found in every moral code, are simply the statute law of the ancient Hebrews, and not binding upon us, in this significant fact, that the reason assigned for the observance of the Sabbath day was a special one, and peculiar to the Hebrew people; because *He had brought them out of Egypt*," "therefore the Lord thy God commanded thee to keep the Sabbath day, (Deut. v. 15); evidently a more appropriate reason than the one assigned in Exodus xx. it.—since the latter we now know not to be true. Again, the Sabbath of the Jews was Saturday, and not Sunday. For this reason, therefore, the Fourth Commandment cannot refer to Sunday. Again, the Jews kept their Sabbath by abstaining from work and indulging in recreation and amusements,—until the latter days of the formalists, whose confusion and extirpation was no small part of the mission of Christ; and we all know what example he set in regard to the Sabbath. The Pharisees denounced him as a Sabbath breaker.

It is easy to show by the course of reasoning above indicated, that the Sabbatarians, in citing the Fourth Commandment to sustain their position in regard to Sunday, *are citing an obsolete law, for general not binding, and no longer binding upon us, abrogated by Christ, and by the early Christian Church up to the 15th century, and citing it to sustain them in observing the wrong day in the wrong mode.* There is no divine law which renders it incumbent for men to perform any particular class of duties on the first day of the week. Sunday is not a divine institution.

Neither is public worship a divine institution. Christ nowhere enjoins it. He left such details to others. "Where two or three are gathered together in my name," is Christ's church. He filled his followers with sublime thoughts and directed their souls to the paths of true religion. They themselves, drawn together by common sympathy, by common danger, by common hopes, instituted public worship. It came about naturally. For some reason or other the first day of the week was selected for their meetings when they were permitted to hold them as they pleased, and as the force of custom has continued to our day throughout Christendom. After their meeting, these simple Christians went to their work, and especially reprobated the habit of "spending the day in idleness." We might know that Christ never inculcated this custom as a Christian duty, for if he had, it would have met with the fate of all his other commands, such as charity, forbearance, humility, honesty, and the like, and fallen into disuse. But public worship is, like many worse things, a human institution, arising out of the needs of human nature, and it is, too, a good institution, and public worship on Sunday has become, by this time, an indispensable institution. It is, like the right to travel on the highway, the right to lodge at a public inn, the right of petition—a civil right, founded in the common law, appurtenant to the public in general and to every individual. It may be abridged, protected or enlarged by statute. It may be annulled, by common consent, as if the whole world should by and by prefer to worship on Thursday. It is a right of a high, but not the highest nature, when abstractly considered. It is not one of the inalienable rights spoken of in the Declaration of Independence. "The right to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience," is one of these inalienable rights, and must be protected at all hazards, to each and every individual, and must not be overridden by the strongest will or the largest majority, and cannot be annulled, abridged or enlarged by common consent or in any other way. *In accordance with the nature of things.* It is a right as sacred as that of existence—the enjoyment of liberty—the acquisition of property; but, like all these rights, it is to be subject to regulation in regard to *the mode in which it is exercised.* I may raise corn, but not on my neighbor's land; I may breathe the air of heaven, but not on my neighbor's domain, unless he consent; I may travel on the public highway, but I must not take up the whole road; I must make my carriage so small that my neighbor can pass me, for he has as good a right to the road as I; I may lodge at an inn, but I must not occupy an unreasonable amount of room, for my neighbor has also a right to lodge there; it may be more pleasant for me to travel in a carriage with a broad axle, or to take up four or five rooms at an inn, but I have no right to more than I need or can pay for; I may worship God on Sunday by going to church;—it is my right: but my neighbor has also a right to go out into the fields on Sunday, to amuse himself, which is as sacred as mine. Sunday is common property for any and all purposes. I have no right to the whole of it. I have no right to stop my neighbor from riding or feasting or dancing on Sunday, nor has he any right to prevent me from worshipping. I have no right to stop the cars which run for his accommodation; he has no right to disturb the church service, which is for mine. If I should stop the cars, which are running for his use, he would have as good a right to smoke his pipe, and chat, and lounge, or even set up a lager beer saloon on the vacant lot next to my church. Or reverse the case: a human institution, founded on the needs of humanity. It is a good, an indispensable institution, and to the poor man *Sunday recreation* has become indispensably necessary.

Public worship and public recreation then are equal rights. It is difficult to say that either is the more important. If the religion or the morality of the world depended on public worship, the case might be different. But they do not. A law prohibiting recreation would be followed by no less mischievous consequences than a law prohibiting public worship—on Sunday or any other day.

I hope the clergymen who meet on Friday afternoon to consider the Sunday question, will debate this resolution, which I offer for their attention.

Resolved, That the due observance of Sunday as a day of public worship, is conducive to the ends of true morality, and a vital re ation, and that the most effective mode of promoting the e ends, is by earnest and persuasive endeavors to disseminate the principles of the Gospel; to lead the minds of all men before God, with those holy and devotional feelings, which are the fruits of faith, and to lead them irresistibly together, to spend a convenient and fitting portion of the day in the public exercises of such a religion. Opinion of this meeting that the rational and innocent recreations of the people are entirely reconcilable with the duties of Christian men, women or children.

This resolution will have my vote. W.

The Counterfeiters.

[From the Bloomington (Ill.) Pantagraph, July 22.]

In yesterday's issue we gave notice of the arrest, arrival and incarceration of nine persons from Leroy and vicinity, and one—J. J. Farran—from Bloomington, but more recently from Kentucky, upon strong evidence of being over zealous in their efforts to promote the welfare of the country by increasing the amount of its circulating medium. The train from Leroy arrived considerably behind time, our paper was ready for the press, compositors and reliable information scarce, and excitement numerous—so, we were compelled to be brief. We have since been under obligations to Sheriff Pool, of De Witt County, for a few facts in the case, as follows:

Some time since, a young man named Robert Taylor, was pointed out under Mr. P.'s protection, as Clinton, charged with burglary, larceny and other peculiarities of an eccentric mind. Aware that a young apprentice to the public in general and to every individual. It may be abridged, protected or enlarged by statute. It may be annulled, by common consent, as if the whole world should by and by prefer to worship on Thursday. It is a right of a high, but not the highest nature, when abstractly considered. It is not one of the inalienable rights spoken of in the Declaration of Independence. "The right to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience," is one of these inalienable rights, and must be protected at all hazards, to each and every individual, and must

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☞ If you want a Rheumatic Pill or Liniment, go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake st.

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Dr. Reading treats Chronic Diseases in general, and often accomplishes a perfect cure in cases of the most obstinate character. Particular attention is paid to all who wish to consult him in the treatment of the following diseases, viz: Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Piles, Fistula, Stricture, Gravel, Diseases of the Urinary Organs, Female Complaints, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Tetter, Erysipelas, Ulcers, Sore Eyes, Sore Throat, Mercurial Disease, Nervousness, Impotency, Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhœa, Diseases of the Blood, Skin, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Heart, Lungs, Throat, Nose, Head, Eyes, Ears, Stomach, Bowels, Liver, Female Complaints, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Tetter, Erysipelas, Ulcers, Sore Eyes, Sore Throat, Mercurial Disease, Nervousness, Impotency, Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhœa, Diseases of the Blood, Skin, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Heart, Lungs, Throat, Nose, Head, Eyes, Ears, Stomach, Bowels, Liver, Female Complaints, and all diseases of Private Nature.

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COMMERCIAL PRINTING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
will be executed with the greatest care and promptness.
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC STATIONERY,
embracing in connection what an assortment as can be found, both wholesale and retail, for supplying Counting Rooms, Offices, and Individuals, with every requisite article of convenience for the transaction of business. PAPERS and DOMESTIC PAPERS for Blank Books, Correspondence, etc., constantly on hand. Also, Inks, Pencils, GOLD and METALLIC PENS, of various sizes and descriptions, with COPY BOOKS, WRITING DESKS, and every article required for Count g r ooms.

MUNSON & BRADLEY,
81 LAKE STREET. (Under Tremont House.)

JONES, PERDUE & SMALL,
Successors to J. H. Bulley & Co.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
STATIONERY,
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BLANK BOOKS,
123 - - Lake Street, Chicago - - 123
J. M. W. JONES. J. H. PERDUE. S. S. SMALL.
jy23-6m-1572

INGERSOLL AND SIMMONS.
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS,
BOOK BINDERS AND RULERS.
We are now prepared to manufacture Blank Books of every description ruled and printed to any desired patterns, with or without headings. Particular attention paid to orders from County Officers, Banks, Insurance Offices, &c. Ruled and Bill Heads, Letter Heads, Shipping Bills, &c., Ruled and Printed to order. Magazines, Music and pa mphlets, All kinds of any style. Cal l before leaving your orders. Terms moderate. Printing done with neatness and dispatch. Cash for rags.
Northeast corner of Clark, (entrance on Clark street.)
jy23 1y-1591

BUTLER & HUNT, 48 State-st., have now on hand the following sizes of print:

24x37	26x34	25x35	26x42	32x50
26x40	24x34	25x35	27x40	30x37

Are receiving large assortment of BOOK PAPER.
Also, a full line of Wrapping Paper, of different sizes.
1,000 Envelopes, assorted sizes, for $1.
1,000 Note Heads and Letter, and a general assortment of Printing Stationery.
Printer's Station ery, Ink's celebrated Book and News Ink.
1,000 pages Mi ller's celebrated Book and News Ink.
All of which will be sold for cash at the lowest possible rates.
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Bags.

CHICAGO BAG AGENCY,—
276 South Water street.
SEAMLESS GRAIN BAGS of various sizes and qualities.
FLOUR SACKS—linens, quarters, eighths—printed to order or for other purposes.
SALT SACKS—every size used.
HAY BAGS—a very large assortment.
Consignments of Potatoes, Millers, Grocers and Provision Dealers will find just the a rticle wanted in our stock. Orders solicited.
HAWKINS & CHAPMAN.

BAGS! BAGS!! BAGS!!!
FARWELL'S
STRAW BAG MANUFACTORY,
61, 63 & 65 Wabash avenue, Chicago.
BAGS AND SACKS of every description, furnished on short notice,
and printed with
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL BRANDS
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EARLY, SETHER & CO., 107 South Water street, Chicago.
P. C. CLARK & CO., 102 Broad street, New York.
BAGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Millers and Shippers will find it to their advantage to order their beautiful brands on our manufactured Genuine Grain and Sewing Bags, for Shipping, Millers' and Farmers' use.
All Flour, Stock-wheat, Feed, Hams, Salt, Seed, &c., &c. Bags ironed to shipper. 1y-1572

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Invite inspection to their recently imported stock of Wall Papers and
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Which they feel confident will be found unrivalled in quality and cheapness.
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NEW PATTERNS.
Never Before in this Market,
JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE
At Very Low Prices.
PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE.
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Window Shades.
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
THE TRADE SUPPLIED
AT MANUFACTURER'S PRICES.
E. G. L. FAXON,
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204 SOUTH CLARK STREET. 204.
Have now in stock a new and full assortment of
CHEAP PAPER HANGINGS.
☞ Paper Hangers and General Painters. ☜ 4pd c720 6m

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PRINT, BOOK AND WRAPPING PAPER, for this or manufacturers' prices
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No. 216.....Kinzie Street.....No. 216
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PAPER HANGINGS,
Gilt and Oil Linen Shades.
WINDOW CURTAIN PAPER,
CORD TA SELS, CURTAIN FIXTURES,
&c., &c., &c.
Dealers Supplied at Lowest Rates,
ORDERS CAREFULLY FILLED.
In our Retail Department
MAY ALWAYS BE SEEN
A splendid variety of the very latest designs of Every Grade of
Wall Papers and Decorations
—AT—
The very Lowest Possible Paying Prices.
Rooms, &c., papered at short notice by superior workmen.
H. W. ANDRESS & CO.,
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All Flour, Stock-wheat, Feed, Hams, Salt, Seed, &c., &c. Bags ironed to shipper. 1y-1572

Special Notices.

☞ One of the most pleasing, at the same time most effective, remedies for Dyspepsia, and all other diseases arising from a mortal send tion of the Stomach and Liver, is Dr. Hostetter's Bitters. It not only removes the cause from the system, but by giving tone to the organs of digestion, aids them in their functions. All who have tried it such knowledge its excellence and superiority and yet therefore, convinced it is the sufferer. Dr. Hostetter's Bitters as a tonic is too well known to need praise. It is therefore entirely unnecessary at this time to do more than direct attention to this preparation, which is certainly unequalled by any before the public, satisfied as we are that its wide-spread reputation must prove sufficient to satisfy all of its excellence as a relief and remedy for all diseases of the stomach.

Sold by Druggists everywhere. jy23 2w

☞ Maravilla! Maravilla!! Maravilla!!! Maravilla!!! The most wonderful preparation known for Destroying Dandruff, Curing Baldness, Relieving Sick Headache, Preventing the Hair from Falling Out, and Producing Curls. Sold by all respectable Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers, and by the proprietors. Price 50 cents.
CHARLES ERNEST & CO., 96 Maiden Lane, N. Y.
☞ It will accomplish all that is claimed for it, and no one need fear or mourn the loss of hair M ilwy will was your Maravilla."
ap4 3m-1512 J. M. BRADSTREET, 397 Broadway, N. Y.

☞ Those who are Curious to witness the wonderful perfection to which A. Cheveldt Gat manager at Batchelor's, N. Y.) has brought the manufacture of Wigs and Toupees, are invited to visit his Wig and Hair Dyeing Rooms, at No. 5 Tremont Block, and examine these curious productions of art. No scrutiny can detect the artificial from the natural when adjusted to the head.

☞ Notice.—The undersigned, Stockholders in the Merchant's Bank of Macon Georgia, are by the provisions of its Charter, made personally liable for its losses. The notes of this Bank will be taken by us on deposit on the same terms as Kentucky, Indiana and Ohio.
H. A. TUCKER & CO.

☞ Dr. Seelye's Liquid Catarrh Remedy.—Warranted to be a sure and permanent cure for Catarrh Office room, 11 Merchant's Exchange, corner of Lake and Wells Streets. A circular, with full particulars of disease, etc., will be sent to any address upon the receipt of a prepaid letter stamp. 1y-21 cl 6m

☞ Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Summer Complaint.—Magoffin's Compound Extract of Beno Plant is the best remedy known, for the cure of these diseases. In the Mississippi Valley it bears the highest reputation for its curative properties. For children teething it is invaluable. Prepared only and sold by J. & O. MAGOFFIN, St. Louis, Missouri.
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All Flour, Stock-wheat, Feed, Hams, Salt, Seed, &c., &c. Bags ironed to shipper. 1y-1572

Real Estate.

A SPLENDID PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE.
The Farm and Residence of the late Charles Reitman, (who perished on the lake steamer Lexington,) situated at Pontoosuc, Hancock county, Illinois. The farm consists of about 160 acres of cultivated land, in a high state of cultivation, and is about three miles from the city of Pontoosuc. It has on it a Vineyard of 12 acres of the best variety of Grapes, all bearing and in excellent condition. A fine Vegetable and Flower Garden, laid off and planted with choice fruit and ornamental trees, and shrubbery. A large stone building with Carriage house, Stables and Out-houses, to suit the most critical taste. The farm and house are most beautifully located, commanding a fine view of the Mississippi river and the city for a long distance. Possession can be given on the first of March next and residence are not to be exceeded by any on the east side of the Mississippi river.
Also, a good STEAM FLOUR MILL, with large Brick Warehouse attached, situated immediately at the steamboat landing. The mill consists of three run of stone; the machinery in excellent condition. Attached to the mill is a fine Saw Mill, capable of cutting from 4m. to 6m. feet of fine Timber Land, near the Mill.
The above property will be sold together or separate, as the purchasers may desire. Conditions liberal and terms easy. For particulars inquire of
WILLIAM D. VOIGT,
jy19 d&1t 4th Pontoosuc, Hancock County, Ill.

FOR SALE BY REES, DENMAN & CO., 45 Lasalle street.

No. 105—50 ft. on Jackson street by 125 deep, reaching through to Fifth Avenue Place, between Fifth Avenue and Halsted streets. $2,500 on time.
No. 106—57 ft. on Washington street between Aus ted and May-sts., $3,100, cash.
120 ft. on Washington corner of Lowell street, with improvements, rent $900. $4,000 cash, or $5,000 on time.
No. 112—Frame House and Lot on Randolph street, between May and Aus tin sts. House new; $4,500, on time.
No. 108—Six Lots on Indiana and Prairie avenues, south of Rio Grande street, on long time.
No. 113—Beautiful Residence with two lots of ground in Hyde Park; $5,500 cash, or $6,000 on time.
No. 104—480 acres five miles from land office of the north-west of Blue Island. $20 per acre, on time.
No. 110—40 acres at Wood Lawn, seven miles south of Chicago. Special train five times a day from city. Good improvements. $150 per acre. Cash or Canal time.
jy24 REES, DENMAN & CO., 45 Lasalle st.

GREAT BARGAINS FOR CAPATALISTS.
FOUR IRON and THREE BRICK and IRON Front Stores, five stories high, with perfectly dry basements, will be sold as a whole or in parcels, on the most favorable time. These stores are new, and occupy one of the most desirable corners in this city for trade.
FOUR NEW BRICK AND IRON STORES, five stories and basements. Part to be sold and remainder on easy time. These stores are situated in the west e nd of the city—on one of the best corners in this city. They will be SOLD AT NEARLY THE COST OF THE BUILDINGS.
HOUSE AND LOT on Clinton near Polk street. Lot 100 feet front. Price $3,500, on long time.
IMPROVED FARM of eighty-one acres, on the Desplaines River, at a great bargain.
HOUSE AND LOT ON WABASH AVENUE, near Twenty-fifth street. House is new and contains all modern improvements. The larger portion of the purchase-money may remain on eight years time. Apply to
B. W. Thomas & Co.,
NO. 7 METHODIST CHURCH BLOCK.
jel5-3m-1569 corner of Clark and Washington streets.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.—
80x132 feet corner of Rush and Superior streets. Price $6,150—$1,650 cash, balance in 1, 2 and 3 years.
82x125 feet on White street, near Green Bay Road, with two Frame houses. Price $1,500.
60x100 feet on Illinois, near Dearborn street, with two frame houses, two stories high. Price $6,000, $1,000 cash, balance in 1, 2 and 3 years.
B. W. THOMAS & CO.,
No. 7 Methodist Church Block,
jel6-3m-1573 Corner Clark and Washington streets.

FOR SALE OR PART EXCHANGE,
WOODLANDS.
For sale on long time and easy terms to the buyer the Suburban Residence of Thomas Hoyne, lying about the Cottage Grove and Douglas avenues, two miles from the City Limits, and being a part of the tract of land, laid out in the most beautiful manner into Flower and Vegetable Gardens, Menonk, Shrubbery, Lawns, Orchards, Choice Fruit and Ornamental Trees.
A large House, Gothic style with Oriel Bay and French windows, commanding pleasant views; also, a large Barn, Carriage House, and good Stable for 8 horses, with room for 9 Metropolitan Hacks, and of J. A. Marshall, 61 Dearborn street, office 20 by 30 feet.
ap26-d&1y-1622

LOTS FOR SALE AT LAKE FOREST, ILLINOIS.
The lots belonging to LAND UNIVERSITY, and now offered for sale, are pleasantly situated for persons wishing to enjoy the pleasures of country life within an hour's ride of the City of Chicago.
They are located at Lake Forest, on the west bank of Lake Michigan, and about one hundred feet above the level of the Lake, about twenty-six miles north from Chicago, on both sides of the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad. The location is natural and other settings and natural beauties, and in the opinion of our best physicians the locality for a healthful resort and residence are not to be exceeded by any on the shores of the Michigan.
A fine Academy building (the preparatory department of Lind University) is now being erected, and will be ready for use in economically operation in charge of S. F. Miller, A. M.
A new Passenger Depot, a Store and more than a Score of dwellings have been erected during the last year.
In addition to the regular through trains an accommodation train making passenger s on communting tickets at half the regular fare, leaves Chicago every evening, and returns every morning, thus affording a convenient opportunity to attend the day in the city and be with their families at night.
A good hotel has been opened and is successfully carried for more than a year past.
The Lake Forest Association have also a few lots, mostly for farming purposes, lying near the town, containing from three to ten acres each, which will be disposed of on easy terms, and on usual time.
The subscriber has, within the past year, sold over twelve thousand dollars worth of the lands belonging to the University and Association, and within a few more days will be prepared with his excellent conditions. All other lots of the University and Association have been disposed of this Timber Land, near the Mill.
The above property will be sold together or separate, as the purchasers may desire. Conditions liberal and terms easy. For particulars inquire of
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LOTS FOR SALE AT LAKE FOREST, ILLINOIS.
The lots belonging to LAND UNIVERSITY, and now offered for sale, are pleasantly situated for persons wishing to enjoy the pleasures of country life within an hour's ride of the City of Chicago.
They are located at Lake Forest, on the west bank of Lake Michigan, and about one hundred feet above the level of the Lake, about twenty-six miles north from Chicago, on both sides of the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad. The location is natural and other settings and natural beauties, and in the opinion of our best physicians the locality for a healthful resort and residence are not to be exceeded by any on the shores of the Michigan.
A fine Academy building (the preparatory department of Lind University) is now being erected, and will be ready for use in economically operation in charge of S. F. Miller, A. M.
A new Passenger Depot, a Store and more than a Score of dwellings have been erected during the last year.
In addition to the regular through trains an accommodation train making passenger s on communting tickets at half the regular fare, leaves Chicago every evening, and returns every morning, thus affording a convenient opportunity to attend the day in the city and be with their families at night.
A good hotel has been opened and is successfully carried for more than a year past.
The Lake Forest Association have also a few lots, mostly for farming purposes, lying near the town, containing from three to ten acres each, which will be disposed of on easy terms, and on usual time.
The subscriber has, within the past year, sold over twelve thousand dollars worth of the lands belonging to the University and Association, and within a few more days will be prepared with his excellent conditions. All other lots of the University and Association have been disposed of this Timber Land, near the Mill.
The above property will be sold together or separate, as the purchasers may desire. Conditions liberal and terms easy. For particulars inquire of
WILLIAM D. VOIGT,
jy19 d&1t 4th Pontoosuc, Hancock County, Ill.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE
FOR A CITY RESIDENCE
A HOMESTEAD,
Consisting of a two-story Milwaukee brick House, out buildings, yard and garden, all in complete order, located in one of those beautiful and healthy Lake Towns in Wisconsin, only 30 miles from this city on the line of the Lake Shore Railroad.
Also, wanted to sell or exchange for city property,
WISCONSIN FARMING AND PINE LANDS,
☞ For particulars address post office box 1959. jy8 1020

Opticians.

EYE AND EAR.
DR. UNDERWOOD,
Late Physician and

BY TELEGRAPH.

Three Days Later from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE "EUROPA."

RESIGNATION OF COUNT CAVOUR.

SACKVILLE, N. B., July 27.—The following are the principal items of news by the Europa:

The steamships Saxonia and Kangaroo arrived out on the 15th. The Ocean Queen reached Southampton on the 14th, and the Persia on Saturday, the 16th.

The treaty of peace is fully confirmed, but no further particulars have transpired beyond the fact that the Princess of Tuscany and Modena are to return to their States. The result of the treaty is generally misprinted (?) in England.

The Emperor Napoleon was on his way home. He was expected to reach Paris on the 18th inst., when further details of the treaty will probably be announced. In his address to the army, he says the peace was concluded because the contest was about to assume proportions no longer in keeping with the interests France had in the war.

The Emperor of Austria had left the army and was on his way to Vienna. He had issued an order of the day, in which he says, alluding to the treaty of peace, that he yielded to the unfavorable political situation in which he was placed because his natural allies did not as was expected render him assistance.

Count Cavour and the Sardinian Cabinet had resigned, and is reported that the reasons for this step were on account of the terms of peace being unsatisfactory. Count Arese has been charged with the formation of a new Cabinet.

LIVERPOOL, July 15th.—Breadstuffs had a declining tendency. There is little inquiry and prices continue weak. Provisions are very dull. Pork heavy and all qualities have slightly declined.

LONDON, July 15.—The Bank of England has reduced the rate of discount to 3½ per cent. Consols are quoted at 95¾@95¾.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Letters from Paris note much discontent there condemning the terms of peace, though peace itself gave satisfaction. The Paris *Siecle* objects to Austrian influence still allowed to remain in Italy, and calls for the expulsion of petty Italian Princes who are but confederates of Austria.

Napoleon on his arrival in France would proceed direct to St. Cloud, deferring official entree into Paris till he makes it at the head of the army.

The Emperor and the King of Sardinia entered Turin on the 15th, amidst enthusiastic acclamations of the people.

An Austrian correspondent officially announces the conditions of the treaty of peace thus: Austria and France will support the formation of the Italian confederation. Lombardy *as far as the line of the Mincio is to be given up.* Mantua, Peschera and the whole of Venetia to remain Austrian possessions. The Princes of Tuscany and Modena return to their States. A universal amnesty granted.

The Vienna correspondent of the London *Times* says three applications were made by Napoleon to Austria during the armistice, and overtures were made direct by Napoleon for the purpose of preventing the mediation of neutrals.

The same correspondent says the Pope was burnt in effigy at Milan, and unfriendly feelings existed between Napoleon and Victor Emanuel. On the 14th he issued a proclamation to the people of Lombardy announcing their annexation to Sardinia, according to his own desire many times expressed, and his determination to ameliorate their political condition. Emanuel entered Milan on the 15th, amidst enthusiastic plaudits of the citizens.

It is rumored that the Emperor and Empress of the French would visit Vienna.

It was reported that the French army had commenced a countermarch.

It was thought probable that the dismissal of the Cardinal, Antonelli, would follow.

It was rumored that Garibaldi was about to issue a proclamation, and it was considered doubtful whether he would lay down his arms.

Up to the 11th the formation of the Hungarian legion had proceeded prosperously, 5,000 having joined.

A letter from Rome on the 8th says, the Pope has sent an autograph letter to Napoleon, announcing his determination to demand an armed intervention from the Catholic powers.

HUNGARY.—The House of Deputies passed to a second reading the bill abolishing Church rates, by a vote of 263 to 193. Both Houses discussed the Treaty of Peace. In the Commons, Lord Russell in answer to questions said nothing was known or could be known as to details of the treaty till Napoleon returned to Paris, which would be about the 20th.

Sir James Graham called attention to the formidable French fleets at Cherbourg and Brest, together with gun boats building at Toulon.

Russell said France had made no extraordinary preparations, therefore England had demanded no explanation.

Orange Riots prevailed in various parts of Ireland, also at Paisley—where affairs became serious—knives, firearms, &c., were used—one man was killed and several wounded dangerously.

LATEST.—It was reported at Paris on Friday that great agitation prevailed at Venetia, that Florence was disturbed, and that the people were very indignant at the Emperor for failing to fulfil his promises.

The statement of the Bank of France shows a decrease in cash of over 11,000,000 francs.

Switzerland has ordered the disbandment of her troops called out during the war.

Prussia has ordered the troops on march to halt.

The papers were mainly engaged in speculations upon the sudden conclusion of peace and its results.

Letters from Paris assert that much discontent prevailed there in regard to the terms of peace and small result of the war, although the people still expressed confidence in Louis. The *Siecle*, the organ of the French Liberals, is dissatisfied, and says: "France will have everything to begin in a few years, if the minister Austrian influence is allowed to be absolute in Italy." It calls for the expulsion of the petty Italian princes—the confederates of Austria.

The Emperor Napoleon had quitted the seat of war and was *en route* for France.

The interview between the Emperors at Villa Franca is said to have lasted nearly three whole days.

TURIN, July 14.—The Augsburg *Gazette* alleges that the cause of the armistice was the existence of a dangerous malady in the French Army, but this we can give a formal denial. The sanitary state of the French Army is excellent, and exceeds even the hopes which could be entertained from the heat and fatigue endured.

The King of Sardinia had issued the following proclamation to the people of Lombardy:

Heaven has blessed our arms with the powerful ally, the Emperor Napoleon. We arrived in a few days, after the victory upon victory, in the banks of the Mincio. Austria has been hard enough you to tell you that Heaven has granted your wishes. An armistice followed the preliminaries of peace. I assure the people of Lombardy of their independence, according to their desire many times expressed; you will henceforth form with an ancient state one people and free family, and take your destiny under my directions. I hope to find in you that concurrence which the chief of a State needs in order to create a new administration. I tell you people of Lombardy to trust in your King. Established on a solid and imperishable basis, he will procure a higher grade for your country which Heaven has entrusted to his government. The Emperor of Austria has ordered an immediate cessation of the recruiting commenced two days before the armistice.

A war tax was imposed upon Piedmont, amounting to one-tenth of all the taxes on property, customs, taxes, &c.

It was considered probable that the dismissal of Cardinal Antonelli would result from the state of affairs.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The Duke of Newcastle states that the Government did not intend renewing the charter by which the Hudson Bay Co. held their North American territories.

A bill would soon be introduced for appointing magistrates throughout the territory, to prevent disputes between the Indians and whites, to establish trading regulations and prevent excesses. The government was not prepared to grant a subsidy for establishment of railways in the territory.

The new telegraph cable between England and Denmark had been successfully laid.

The Mediterranean Co. had ordered a cable to connect Malta and Sicily. It is expected to be laid in November.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH FROM LONDON TO LIVERPOOL.

LONDON, Saturday July 16.—The *Daily News'* city article of Friday evening says the funds opened to-day with dull appearance, but closed at 1 per cent. higher than previous day. The recent rise has attracted a moderate supply of stock, but bona fide holders have little temptation to sell at a time when 11 per cent. is the highest rate obtainable from deposit. At the receiving establishments speculative transactions are very partly in advance. A disposition being shown to await the announcement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer's Budget.

It is expected that there is nothing whatever in the French correspondence sufficiently reassuring to induce England to scorn reasonable measures of defence.

In the other departments of the stock exchange prices had a drooping tendency. The bank terms attracted a moderate amount of business to that establishment, although first class bills were taken sharply at 2½, and in exceptional instances at 2 per cent. Except as regards Frankfort, continental exchanges show an unfavorable tendency.

It is remarked that Sardinia by accepting Lombardy, without the fortresses necessary to defend it, has made herself the vassal of France and that Italy has gained nothing, while the Emperor returns to Paris nominally a conqueror, but in reality a baffled and dishonored man.

The *Morning* publishes a second warning to the *Bulwer*, on account of an objectionable political article.

The Paris Bourse closed on the 15th at 68f 60c for money and account, being an advance of 4 quarter per cent. during the day. They opened the next day 70 after the peace.

NAPLES.—Additional details of the recent partial mutiny of the Swiss troops are received.

A body of 1,000 mutineers had been barricaded, killing the Colonel and several officers of the 4th regiment, and afterwards repaired to the Royal Palace, where they were received by the Queen and Hasnara on duty to the Camp De Mars where they were surrounded. The Commander-in-Chief of the Swiss called on them to surrender. They replied by a discharge of fire-arms, wounding the general and about twenty privates. Orders were then given to fire on the mutineers, when seventy-five were killed and two hundred and thirty-three were wounded.

ROME.—A Bontopian, at the sack of Perugia, writes to the London *Times* giving additional details of that brutal affair. He says the American Minister, Mr. Stockton, has denounced murder and indiscrimination for American citizens, and by his energetic action will doubtless obtain such as is to be had.

EXCITING NEWS FROM THE ISTHMUS.

$2,145,000 in Gold.

Arrival of the California Steamer.

NEW YORK, July 27.—The Moses Taylor has arrived with California mails of the 5th inst. She brings $2,145,000 in gold. Among the principal consignees are Wells, Fargo & Co., $375,500; American Exchange Bank, $175,000; E. Belmont, $180,000; E. Kelly & Co., $152,000; W. J. Coleman & Co., $85,000; Duncan, Sherman & Co., $90,000; Freeman & Co., $68,000.

Much excitement had been occasioned on the Isthmus on account of the discovery of large quantities of golden images and coin in the Indian graves, in the Chingan District. Many hundreds had gone thither, to prosecute the search. Already several thousand dollars worth had been received in Panama.

The Moses Taylor left Aspinwall on the 19th inst. A serious disturbance occurred at Aspinwall on the 2d of July, occasioned by a scurrilous article published in the little *News*, a sheet published at that place, reflecting on some of the Railroad employees. The printing office was attacked by the mob, and the presses and all the printing materials thrown into the sea. During the disturbance the proprietors of the newspaper attempted to defend their office, and several shots were fired upon the assailants, resulting in killing one man and wounding five others. Horatio Lyon, the proprietor of the paper, and his printers, named Field, Levy and Miller, were arrested.

COSTA RICA.—The advices from Costa Rica are to the 8th inst. Nothing of special importance had transpired. The harvest was over. Coffee ruled at 12@18.

SOUTH AMERICA.—The advices from Valparaiso are to the 13th, and from Callao to the 27th of June.

The new French ship Mozambique had been wrecked on the Aramonian coast, on the 15th of May. The captain and sailors and one passenger, had perished. Entire cargo was plundered by the savages.

The accounts from Peru state that the revolutionary movements of Col. Zaballos were still continued.

Castilla has issued a general amnesty to all soldiers and private parties engaged in the revolution, provided they report themselves ready to sustain the authorities by the end of July.

Castilla has determined to declare war against Equador, and proposed leading his forces in person.

Later from Utah.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—A letter received from Dr. Forney, Supt. of Indian affairs in Utah, states that two of the Indians who were scared from the Mountain Meadows massacre have been detained by the U. S. District Attorney, of the Territory as witnesses against certain white men, who are strongly implicated in the commission of that crime. The other children will arrive at Leavenworth about the 11th of August, where Wm. C. Mickles, the husband of one of their wives were among the murdered emigrants, will receive and return them to their friends in Arkansas. The initiatory steps for their recovery were taken by Mr. Mix, the former Commissioner, and Mr. Greenwood has readily consummated that humane purpose.

Majors Whiting and Eastman, Captains Taylor and Campbell, and Lieut. Edwards are on their return to the States on leave of absence.

News by the California Overland Mail.

ST. LOUIS, July 27.—The overland mail, with dates to the 4th, arrived here last night.

The papers report the failure of Messrs. Down & Co., distillers, and Peace & Co., millers.

The steamer Washington was detained at St. Catharines three week and a half, Chubb, nearly two months, on account of the revolution and inability to get coal. When the Washington left Valparaiso, the war was being conducted. Business was improving. Briton J. Hopper, of Long Branch, N. J., was murdered by the Peons, in Coronel.

A fire at San Francisco destroyed nearly all the buildings on Davis street, between Broadway and Valligo; also the wharf fronting on Davis street. The loss is not stated.

Railroad News.

NEW YORK, July 27.—Nothing has yet been accomplished by the Railroad Companies. The N. Y. Central is requested to advance 3d and 4th class freights—an extent sufficient to deprive that route of business in those classes. The great advantages in the way of water lines enjoyed by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad from Boston and New York enable it to get business at the expense of the other roads—that rates could be advanced seems now impossible—that the N. Y. railroads will take measures to obtain their share of business is apparent, but only how and nothing was known or could be known as to details of the treaty till Napoleon returned to Paris, which would be about the 20th.

Sir James Graham called attention to the formidable French fleets at Cherbourg and Brest, together with gun boats building at Toulon.

Russell said France had made no extraordinary preparations, therefore England had demanded no explanation.

Orange Riots prevailed in various parts of Ireland, also at Paisley—where affairs became serious—knives, firearms, &c., were used—one man was killed and several wounded dangerously.

LATEST.—It was reported at Paris on Friday that great agitation prevailed at Venetia, that Florence was disturbed, and that the people were very indignant at the Emperor for failing to fulfil his promises.

Washington Items.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The public lands advertised to be sold in Minnesota from the 1st of October to the 14th, embrace the government alternate within the six mile limits of the railroad grants, and the northeast portion of that State, consisting of one million and three-quarters acres.

The President contemplates returning to Washington on Wednesday.

The Postmaster-General will visit Kentucky during August.

N. Y. Stock Market.

NEW YORK, July 27.—The stock market upon the announcement of the arrival of the Europa yesterday P. M., assumed a steadier tone, and prices generally on the railway list are 2@3 per cent better. Since the 16th the tendency is upward—the foreign news so far as known being regarded as favorable. The closing bids for New York Central were 74¾; for Galena 84; for Michigan Central 42.

Thunder Storm in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, July 27.—There was a severe thunder storm yesterday afternoon. Several unfinished culverts in the northern part of the city were damaged. Many cellars were flooded by water. A flock of 82 sheep, belonging to A. J. Burns, Wayne County, Pa., were killed by lightning while gathered beneath a tree during the storm.

Sailing of the Canada.

BOSTON, July 27th.—The steamship Canada sailed this forenoon at 10 o'clock for Liverpool, via Halifax. She took 66 passengers for Liverpool and 27 for Halifax, and $26,500 in specie.

STEAM FLOURING MILL AT WAUKEGAN.

FOR SALE.

UNDIVIDED HALF OF THE BRICK WAREHOUSE AT WOODSTOCK!

I will sell on easy terms and time a valuable Mill Property at Waukegan, and half of the Warehouse at Woodstock, now occupied by M. W. Hunt.

This offers a great inducement to persons wishing to invest and go into business. Apply to

C. D. BICKFORD,
At Bank of Northern Illinois, Wauk'gan.
July 26, 1859. jy26-d3w3 1m

UNITED STATES AGRICULTURAL FAIR.—Those who advertise will make the money. The way to advertise is by means of

Cards,
Circulars,
Hand-Bills,
Posters, &c., &c.,

and then every business man will want an extra quantity of

BILL HEADS,
NOTES AND DRAFTS,
CHECKS,
RECEIPTS, ETC., ETC.

For these and all other descriptions of

Commercial Printing,

Executed in order and at cheap rates, call at Press and Tribune Job Printing Office, 51 Clark street. Blanks or Business Cards at $3.50 per 1000.

WM. H. RAND.

LOW PRICED CHARCOAL FURNACES,
FOR HEATING FLAT-IRONS.

FLAT-IRONS STOVES.

Westlake's Patent Stove Furnace,
THE WOMAN'S FRIEND.

Superior Polished Flat-Irons, Ironing Tables, Skirt Boards, &c., &c.

NO. 47 STATE STREET. NO. 47.

Sign of the Golden Tea Kettle.

WIRE SAFES.—WIRE COVERS for Butter Dishes, Plates, Vegetable Dishes, and Platters. Wire Cloth by the yard. Wire Work to order.
VAN SCHAACK'S, 67 State st.

MALT.—Just received and for sale 4,000 bu. Canada and Wisconsin Barley Malt.
WHITNEY & KIMBALL,
jy27-3m-6802 No. 197 Kinzie street.

DUPUY & MITCHELL,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FULTON GRAIN ELEVATORS,
NOS. 240, 242 and 244 NORTH WATER STREET
CHICAGO.
Consignments solicited of Flour, Grain, Pork, Hides, &c., &c., &c.
Advances made on consignments. jy12-6792

GOOD GERMAN SERVANT Girls on hand by F. SCHLUND, 139 Randolph street, (up-stairs.) jy27-3m-6822

$8.00 PER REAM for BILL HEADS, 6¼ by 10 inches, on Clark street, at Press and Tribune Job Printing Office.
WM. H. RAND.

$3.50 PER 1000 FOR ENVELOPES, printed, Business Cards, at Press and Tribune Job Printing Office, 51 Clark street.
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PRINTING of every description at Press and Tribune Job Office.
WM. H. RAND.

Financial and Commercial.

MONETARY

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 27, 1859.

The entire money market of the city has a chronic dullness, from which there seem no to be no immediate prospect of its recovery. Exchange is firm at 2 per cent. Gold same figure. Discounts easy at usual rates. Street rates nominal at 1@2 per cent. premium.

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 27, 1859.

The receipts and shipments for the past twenty-four hours were:

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE YESTERDAY.

	Flour, bbls.	Wht., bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Barley, bu.	Rye, bu.
By Lake	....	....	....	....	....	....
By Rail	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	....	....
By G. & C. U. R.	33	....	1534	365	....	151
By R. I. R. R.	501	....	1600	....	....	....
By Ill. C. R. R.	121	4000	1971	....	....	....
By C. & R. I. R.	290	....	794	....	....	18
By C. & N. W. R.	76	....	....	....	....	....
By C. A. & R. R.	....	....	....	....	....	54
Total	945	4000	5399	365	....	123

SHIPMENTS BY LAKE, JULY 27.

To Buffalo	7,222	20000	....	....	....
To Canada	....	17000	....	....	....
To other Ports	715	....	....	....	....
Total	715	45426	20000	....	....

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY LAKE TO-DAY.

RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
Lumber, ft	3,218,256	Flour, bbls	4,845
Shingles, M	1,506,000	Wheat, bu	4,544
Lath, No	580,000	Oats, bus	1,315
Pickets, No	50,000	Corn, bus	2,000
Staves, No	31,0 0	Potatoes, bbls	350
Wool, lbs	252	Barley, bus	4,000
Coal, tons	3,043	Tallow, bbls	16
Hides, No	1,863	Hides, No	19
R R Iron, bars	1,321	Apples, bbls	120
Fish, bbls	178	Highwines, bbls	3

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY CANAL TO-DAY.

RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
Flour, bbls	8	Lumber, ft	324,187
Corn, bu	12,000	Shingles, M	130,000
Wheat, bu	101	Timber, ft	179

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The *Europa* was telegraphed this morning, with Liverpool dates to the 16th. Breadstuffs were reported dull, with a declining tendency.

The news by the steamer had no effect on the markets to-day. Wheat was very firmly held, and for spring grades an advance of 4c was established. Winter wheat was more active, but prices remain unaltered. The transactions in all grades amounted to about 24,000 bushels, at $1 for new No. 1 White on track; 90@90c for fair to choice new No. 1 Red on track; and 54@58c for Standard and Spring in store—the market closing buoyant. The firmness in wheat was sustained throughout the day—more especially after the New York dispatches were received showing an advance in that market. The Flour market was quiet, with, however, a better inquiry for choice grades, which are scarce. Sales of White Winter were made at $5.50, low grade Spring Extra at $2.50, and Rye Flour at $4.50. The light receipts of Corn this morning, with a good speculative and shipping inquiry, caused an additional buoyancy in that market not very agreable to "short sellers." At the opening there was a good demand for present delivery at 58c for No. 1 in store, and notwithstanding the dull feeling telegraphed from New York, the market ruled firm in sentiment till it reached 62c—showing an advance of 5c per bushel since yesterday. About 75,000 bu of all kinds changed hands—nearly half of which was for future delivery—at 57@65c for No. 1 in store, and 56c for No. 2 in store—the market closing buoyant and excited. A car load of new oats was sold to-day—the first of the season—at 50c in bags. Rye, 51@53c delivered—the latter for a very choice lot of new crop. Provisions inactive, with, however, a good demand for Bacon Hams and Shoulders. Lard firm at 10c. Highwines firm but inactive. Hides, quiet and not quite so firm. The peace news has caused an additional firmness in the Wool market, which, however, is inactive because of light offerings. A lot of three-quarter blood was sold to-day at 42c. New Potatoes very scarce.

T. W. ALEXANDER.—The death of this gentleman, for many years a member of Board of Trade, was announced on Thursday, this morning. After the announcement, Ira Y. Munn, Esq., offered resolutions of condolence to the family and friends of the deceased, which were passed unanimously by the Board.

STOCK OF FLOUR IN MONTREAL.—The stock of flour at present in Montreal is estimated at 50,000 barrels. Very little wheat or corn.

MILWAUKEE—July 26—Receipts, 76 bbls flour; 5515 bu wheat; 290 bu corn. Shipments, 13,140 bu oats. A small lot of No. 1 Spring sold at 55c. Rye, 50c.

CINCINNATI—July 26—Receipts, 514 bbls flour; 1536 bu corn; 8167 bu wheat; 180 bu oats. The Commercial reports Flour firm. Wheat is steady at $1.05@1.08 for red, with a less distinction as to white, which barely commands $1.10@1.15. Corn is firm at 60@65c. Accounts from the country give discouraging prospects for the growing crop. To a great extent they are doubtless well founded, and unless copious rains are had very soon, serious damage may reasonably be expected. Rye is not in demand to any great extent, but holders are firm at 70@72c per bushel. Oats were somewhat more brisk to-day, but the feeling is about as it has been throughout the week—an absence of anything but a local demand. Whisky is 16 dy dc 200 bbls Meas Pork at $15.50.

BOSTON, July 25.—Receipts, 1,828 bbls flour; no corn; 625 bu oats; 350 bu rye. Flour quiet and nominal. Corn dull at 90@92c for mixed Western.

NEW YORK, July 25.—Receipts, 5,740 bbls flour; 14,056 bu wheat; 25,090 bu corn; 8,760 bu oats.

GRAIN AFLOAT FOR OSWEGO.—On the 25th inst., according to the Oswego *Times*, there was afloat on the lake for that port, 94,827 bu corn, and 21,900 bu wheat. The cor is all from Chicago.

TOLEDO, July 26.—Receipts, 1,190 bu wheat, 767 bbls flour. The *Blade* says:

No change to note since our last report—operations restricted by limited stocks. The only sales we have to note are of wheat, 800 bu red at 95c, and 1,000 bu do p. n. t.; 350 and 120 bu now white at $1. These may be regarded as about the standard of value, though subject to depression by large receipts, or to advance by short supplies.

GENESSEE WHEAT.—An Albany paper shows the dates, since 1848, when the first lot of new Genesee Wheat were brought into that market. They are as follows:

1846—August 11		$1.18
1847	7	1.62
1848	2	1.25
1849	7	1.31
1850	7	1.25
1851	7	1.00
1852	5	1.00
1853	7	1.30
1854	7	1.50
1855	4	2.00
1856	5	1.81
1857	7	1.50
1858	7	1.50
1859	7	1.50

9 bushel.

Foreign Steamers to Arrive.

	From	
Jura (or other)	Liverpool	July 30
Europa	Liverpool	August 3
Persia	Liverpool	August 6
Canada	Liverpool	August 13
Arabia	Liverpool	August 20
Africa	Liverpool	August 27
Asia	Liverpool	September 3
Europa	Liverpool	September 10
Persia	Liverpool	September 17
Canada	Liverpool	September 24
Arabia	Liverpool	October 1
Africa	Liverpool	October 8
Asia	Liverpool	October 15
Europa	Liverpool	October 22
Persia	Liverpool	October 29
Canada	Liverpool	November 5
Arabia	Liverpool	November 12
Africa	Liverpool	November 19
Asia	Liverpool	November 26
Europa	Liverpool	December 3
Persia	Liverpool	December 10
Canada	Liverpool	December 17
Arabia	Liverpool	December 24
Africa	Liverpool	December 31

Daily Review of Chicago Market.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 27.

FREIGHTS—Prop. Iowa wheat to Buffalo at 4c, and corn from Milwaukee 3½c.

FLOUR—Receipts, 945 bbls; shipments, 15 bbls. Market unchanged. Good demand for choice brands of Winter for city trade. Sales were: 150 bbls White Winter extra at $5.50; 100 bbls low grade Spring extra at 2.50; 30 bbls rye flour at 4.50.

WHEAT—Receipts, 4,365 bu; no shipments. Winter. More active. Sales were: 800 bu No. 1. White at $1.00 on track; 1000 bu extra No. 1 Red at 95c on track; 800 bu No 1 Red at 92c on track; 600 bu do at 90c on track. Spring—Advanced 4c. Sales were: 5,000 bu Standard at 56c in store; 2000 bu do at 55c; 1,000 bu do at 56c; 1,000 bu do at 57c; 1,000 bu do at 58c; seller's option next week; 5,000 bu do at 55c; seller's option next 30 days; 2,000 bu do at 58c, seller's option next week; 5,000 bu do at 52c, seller's option next week; 1,000 bu do at 54c; 1,000 bu do at 57c; seller's option next week; 10,000 bu do at 58c, seller's option next 30 days; 5,000 bu do at 59c, seller's option next week; 6,000 bu do at 56c; 5,000 bu do at 60c; 500 bu do at 59c; 700 bu do at 61c; 5,000 bu do at 62c; 1000 bu do at 63c, seller's option to-morrow and Friday; 5,842 bu do at 64c; 10,000 bu do at 64c for Friday 5,000 bu do at 65c; 1,000 bu No. 2 at 56c. Market closing buoyant.

CORN—Receipts, 5,399 bu; shipments, 45,426 bu. Market buoyant and advanced 2c. Sales were: 4,000 bu Canal at 43c; 2 c. b. l. 4,000 bu inferior do at 38c; f. o. b., 4,000 bu No. 1 a 40c in store; 5,000 bu No. 1 at 40c in store; 5,000 bu do at 39c; seller's option next 30 days; 2,000 bu do at 39c, seller's option next week; 5,000 bu do at 40c; seller's option next week; 10,000 bu do at 40c; seller's option next week; 10,000 bu do at 39c; seller's option next 30 days; 5,000 bu do at 39c; seller's option next week; 6,000 bu do at 40c; 5,000 bu do at 39c; 500 bu do at 40c; 700 bu do at 41c; 5,000 bu do at 42c; 1000 bu do at 43c, seller's option to-morrow and Friday; 5,842 bu do at 44c; 10,000 bu do at 44c for Friday 5,000 bu do at 45c; 1,000 bu No. 2 at 36c. Market closing buoyant.

OATS—Receipts, 365 bu; shipments, 18,242 bu. Old cats quiet and nominal at 25c in store. 300 bu new crop sold to-day at 30c in bags.

RYE—Receipts, 698 bu. Market quiet and unchanged. Sales were: 300 bu fair at 51c per 60 lbs, delivered; 300 bu choice at 52c 60 lbs.

BARLEY—No sales, none. Market nominal at 75@85c.

HIGHWINES—Receipts of 3 bbls. Market firm but inactive. City Whes: 23½@24c.

ALCOHOL—Nominal at 23c.

PROVISIONS—Receipts 100 bbls Pork. Mess Pork nominal at $ 0@15.50. Old Mess scarce and in demand. Bacon in fair request at 7@7½c for Shoulders and 9¼@11c for Hams.

LARD—Non-inal at 10½@11c.

TALLOW—Receipts 1,340 lbs. In good demand at 10½c.

HIDES—Receipts 19,800 lbs. Market more quiet and not quite so firm. Sales to-day were at the following quotations—Green Salted Hides 6c; Dry Salted 12@13c; Dry Flint 17@18c; Green Pelts $1.50@1.75.

WOOL—Receipts 12,850 lbs. Market very firm. Sales to-day of 3 three quarter blood fleece at 42c; 120 lbs half blood at 37c.

POTATOES—Receipts 200 bu. New very scarce and in demand. Sales to day at $1.00@1.06 in round lots. No dealers' lots.

EGGS—In good demand at 10½@11c.

BUTTER—14 pkgs fair firkin at 11c; Choice Roll 12c.

POULTRY—Chickens in good request at $1.75@2.00 ₱ dozen.

APPLES—200 bbls Southern Apples sold at $3.00; 15 bbls Indiana Apples at $2.50.

DRIED FRUIT—100 bbls extra Ohio Dried Apples at 8c, in factory packages.

LUMBER—Cargo of Bonnie Doon, from Georgian Bay, to arrive, (choice cargo) at 9 25; cargo of scbr Ariosto, from Muskegon, at 8 75; cargo of scbr Harriet Ross, from Grand River, at 9 and 9 75; cargo of scbr America, from Oconto, at 9 50.

Foreign Markets.

PER EUROPA.] LIVERPOOL, July 15.

BREADSTUFFS.—The weather has been favorable for the crops and the market is dull. Flour is very dull. Wheat is depressed at a decline of 1@2c per cental. Corn is quoted at 1@2c per cental lower. Wheat dull and is nominally unchanged. The holders are pressing on the market. Western red is quoted at 9s 3d@9s 6d; white 9s 6d@9s 9d; California 9s 9d@10s. Corn is dull and quotations nominal. Mixed and yellow is 34s; white 34s 6d.

PROVISIONS.—Pork heavy and all qualities slightly declined—quotations unchanged. Beef and Lard quiet.

LIVERPOOL, July 15.

PRODUCE MARKET.—Potashes steady; old is quoted at 28s; new at 26s@26s 6d. Pearls 30s. Rosin in moderate demand at 4s 6d@4s 9d for common. Linseed Oil, unaltered. Tallow has declined 1s. Spirits Turpentine, 35s 3d. Cotton is dull and quotations nominal. Mixed and yellow is 34s; white 34s 6d.

BREADSTUFFS.—Wheat closed dull with a decline of 1d last week of 2@2d. Wh is quoted at 9s. Red, 8@9s 6d. Sales of Western 9@9s 3d.

PRODUCE.—Sugar closed firm. Coffee is also firm. Tea closed steady. Tallow has declined 1s. Rosin, all qualities having slightly declined. Linseed Oil, 2s6d.

MONEY MARKET.—American stocks are dull and slightly advanced. The bullion in bank has decreased £1,457,000. Paris rentes closed at 67 60c.

LONDON, July 15.

New York Market.

By TELEGRAPH.] NEW YORK, July 27.

FLOUR—In better demand; prices are without material change; sales 10,000 bbls at 5@10c advance. Sales for extra, 5@5.6, 6@6 40 for smoot Western, 4.90@5 for old and 5.10@5.70 for new Spring Extra; 5.60@6.10 for round hoop Ohio—closing steady. Small sales Rye Flour at $4@4.50.

GRAIN—Wheat 2@4c better; Chicago Spring 75c, new red Southern 1.30@1.40, white do 1.40@1.45, old white do 1.15, and new white Kentucky 1.35@1.40. Rye dull at 86c. Barley quiet. Corn 2@3c better; sales 30,000 bu at 67c for old mixed Western, 50 c 68c for new do, 66@68c for sound yellow. Oats in fair request and 1@2c higher for Canadian.

WHISKEY—Firmer. Sales 750 bbls 25½@26c.

PROVISIONS—Pork opened heavy but closed firmer. Sales 400 bbls at 15.62½@15.75 for new Mess, 15.50@15.62½ for Prime; including 1,700 prime 18.87½, and 500 extra mess for prompt delivery. Beef quiet and unchanged. Cut Meats dull. Lard 2@3 more; 2,900 tierces reported Chicago and 15 bxs 12c extra. Prime Steam 12½@12¾c. Butter firm; 1,000 bbls Ohio 12@13c; 1,000 Indiana 13@15c. Cut Meats steady. Shoulders firmer; Clear 10½@11c; Clear Sides 12½@12¾c. Lard heavy. Bacon 8¼ c 9 lbs 10½@10¾c. Butter firm 19@21c.

FREIGHTS—To Liverpool, Flour 7s 7½d; Corn 7d; Wheat 7½d; Cotton ½c; Chicago 6½; 8 lbs 9 @ 9½ c; C. 7-16d; Bacon 44s; Harlem 9½.

Buffalo Market.

By TELEGRAPH.] BUFFALO, July 27.

FLOUR—Dull and unsettled. Sales 900 bbls at $5 for Scarcity; $4.75@4.87½ for Canal; $4.75@5 for Genesee; $4.50@4.75 for Ohio; $4.50@4.75 for Indiana; $4.50@4.75 for Michigan.

GRAIN—Wheat in good demand; demand confined to milling lots. Sales to-day of 10,000 bu at 87½@88½c for Milwaukee Club; 90c for old red; 92@93c for white. Corn in good request and steady. Sales 8,000 bu at 46c. Oats declining. Sales 20,000 bu at private terms, supposed to be 36c. Other grains quiet.

WHISKY—Nominal.

PROVISIONS—Sales of Pork 10,000 bu@cwt, 20,000 bu corn, 26,000 bu oats.

FREIGHTS—10,000 bu wheat, 16,000 bu corn.

Montreal Market.

PER TELEGRAPH.] MONTREAL, July 27.

FLOUR—Dull but firm. Good No. 1 Superfine at 20 3d@20 6d; Fine 20 9d@21; Superfine 21 3d@21 6d; Fancy 21 6d@21 9d; Extra 22@22 3d; Double Extra 22 6d@23 6d.

GRAIN—Not much d ing. Good Standard Chicago Spring at 7s 8d@8s.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 27.

Weather cool but pleasant. The following from the northeast.

ARRIVED FROM CHICAGO.—At Buffalo, July 25, Propeller Potomac, Reed Wm., Stuppin and Gore Gravesend.

At Buffalo, July 25, Propeller N. S. M. Standart, and schooners W. F. Allen and Baltic.

LOSS OF VESSELS REPORTED THROUGH THE WELLAND CANAL.—Furnished at the Board of Trade, this morning. The following vessels passed the Port Colborne Lock from 4 o'clock P. M. on the 20th, till 4 o'clock P. M. on the 24th of July, 1859:

Round West—July 23d brig Mariner, schooners Bay Queen, Kate Robinson, G. D Robinson, snow E Masters. On the 24th, nark vessels, Northern Light, Wm. Penn, Ontario, Ella Eis, Sandover, C. E Ide et.

Through East—July 23d brig Christiana. On the 24th, bark Northern Light, (Fin.) brigs Johnsons Washington living, Lively, (Port Dover) Jane, Burgh, J. H. Biggs.

CLEARED.—The wheels of great West, in going to the river this morning, in tow of a tug, ran into the abutment of Madison street bridge, carrying away some of her head gear, but doing no damage to the bridge.

PROPELLERS ARRIVING.—The propellers arriving to-day are the Hunter, Capt. Hickson, from Collingwood, with lumber and fish, and the Milwaukee, Capt. Hunt, of the American Transportation Company, from Buffalo, with railroad iron, salt and merchandize.

PROPELLER CLEVELAND.—The propeller Wenona, Capt. Hoff, of the New York Central line, for Buffalo with flour, grain and highwines, and the